GENERAL BOOKBINDING
AT A LOW PRICE.
E. ALEXANDER, 109 and 111 Madison-st.
On SATURDAY Morning, Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock,
AUCTION NOTICE OF THE SALE
OF WORTH COMPANY.
DRY GOODS AND BUCK
GAUNTLETS AT AUCTION.
BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUC
GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
AUCTION TRADE SALE
Exclusively for the sale of
BOOTS & SHOES.
We shall ship to the
COUNTRY TRADE
3500 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans,
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
IMPORTANT SALE
AT MONTREAL
OF THE
CARGO IN BOND
—OF—
CHOICE NEW CROP TEAS,
JUST LANDED EX "ALMA."
DIRECT FROM SHANGHAE,
AND THE
CARGO
—OF—
SELECTED COFFEE,
EX "TRENTH,"
FROM RIO DE JANEIRO,
ALSO,
The usual large assortment
—OF—
WINES, BRANDY,
LIQUORS, &C.
Fresh London Groceries,
Will take place by Auction,
ON ACCOUNT OF
Messrs. I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co.
—ON—
Wednesday, 8th of October,
AT 9 O'CLOCK.
JOHN LEEMING & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
AUCTION SALES AT WHOLE
SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
For Sale.
FOR SALE—A fine Mare and
FOR SALE—A Cottage, with
FOR SALE—Second hand Car-
FOR SALE—One first class Bag-
FOR SALE.—Portable Engines
FOR SALE—A first-class Farm,
Situated 51 miles from Chicago.
Boarding.
BOARDING.—Three single gen-
BOARDING.—A Front Parlor, a
BOARDING.—A large front room,
BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms
BOARDING.—A Few Desirable
TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.
RICHARDS'
IRON CORN SHELLER,
FOR
Warehouse, Distillerie and Farms
SHELLS THE DAY.
CONDITION OF GRAIN.
FOUND ON LAKE HURON
VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1862.

The rebels squirm at the proclamation almost as much as the tories in the time. The secession Enquirer of Richmond denounces it as bitter as the secession Times of Chicago. Loyal men will pay no little heed to the raving of one as the other.

☞ Our Washington dispatch presents at length the basis of exchanges affecting prisoners, as agreed upon by Major General Dix and the rebel Gen. Hill. The details will be found of interest, and are drawn clearly and apparently with little liability to misinterpretation. Some of the articles touch the points which have been raised by the paroled troops at Camp Douglas, and very plainly relieve them from garrison duty, the service of which they have complained so bitterly of late.

GREAT BATTLE NEAR CORINTH.

Rumors were rife in this city last evening of a battle in progress in the vicinity of Jackson, Tenn. We could trace it to no reliable source but matters have had such promise in that vicinity for some days.

LATER.—The meagre dispatch from our correspondent at Cairo indicates that on Saturday afternoon the battle was in progress and raging fiercely, promising to be one of the most closely contested and decisive of the war. We have no fears for the result, and confidently anticipate that our next issue will chronicle the utter rout of Price and his hordes at the hands of Generals Grant and Rosecrans. Our correspondent is at Jackson ere this, and will forward full details at the earliest moment.

☞ The country was warned by the very sheets that, if the president issued his proclamation freeing the slaves of the rebels that half the officers of the army would resign, and half the soldiers stack their arms and march home. Well, the president has issued his proclamation, but the resignations don't come in. Not one officer has refused to serve, and there is no dissatisfaction among the soldiers. On the contrary, the rank and and file of the army are well pleased with the step taken by the president and will cordially sustain and assist him in its enforcement. Gen. McClellan who has always been pro-slavery, gives his adhesion to the proclamation as do all the division commanders of the army with the exception, perhaps of Porter and Franklin and a few others of that quasi loyal stripe. The army has become "abolitionized." Contact with the rebels for eighteen months has convinced the soldiers that to save the Union slavery must be wiped out; that it is a military necessity to deprive the rebels of the labor of four millions of bondmen who supply them with their rations and do all the hard drudgery for them.

POLITICAL.

The Illinois Nominations.

In the 36th Representative district, comprising Stark and Peoria counties, Enoch Emery, editor of Peoria *Transcript*, and Calvin L. Eastman, of Stark have been placed in nomination for the legislature by the Union men.

—The Union nominations for members of Congress thus far reported in this State, are as follows:

At Large—Elon C. Ingersoll of Peoria.
1st District—Isaac N. Arnold of Cook.
2d District—John F. Farnsworth of Kane.
3d District—Elihu B. Washburne of Jo Daviess.
4th District—Charles E. Lawrence of Warren.
5th District—Owen Lovejoy of Bureau.
6th District—Jesse O. Norton of Will.
7th District—Col. Jas. H. McCarthy of Douglas.
8th District—Leonard Swett of McLean.
9th District—Samuel W. Moulton of Shelby.

—In the 8th Representative district, Jacob P. Bard and S. S. Mann have been nominated by the Union men for representatives in the legislature.

—In the 38th Representative district, Harvey A. Lester has been nominated for the legislature by the Republicans.

—In the Quincy district, Joseph Turner and James E. Kirkpatrick have been nominated for the legislature by the Union men.

Vallandigham.

The speeches made by this individual in the county places in the third district are his last appearances in the extreme. The Middletown *Journal* says that in a speech at Post Town, he declared that the president was a dissimulator, and that the sun, moon and stars would turn to gore before the North could conquer the South; and spoke of the army of the Union as carrying the "black flag." The *Journal* says:

He exhibited a five dollar gold piece, and said that with Democrats in power this was the currency; but now that is the kind (holding in view an old Continental bill) and two hundred of them will not buy a loaf of bread, and that in one year the man who had a pocket full of "green backs" will not be able as the man who has twenty-five cents in his pocket to-day.

He told his friends that Gen. Pope was a republican, and that he came to Washington thinking he was getting but two packs of the rebels in his southwestern Department: but as Gen. McClellan was a Democrat the administration took division after division from him.

The truth as to Gen. Pope's politics is that he is a Democrat, and voted for Douglas. It will be observed that Vallandigham does not contest with opposition to the administration, is bound to depreciate the credit of the government.

The question before the people of the third district is, whether they will vote to continue the largest scoundrel and traitor in Congress. He opposed, Gen. Cass in a grateful and brave soldier, a patriot and statesman.—*Dayton Commercial.*

What makes the matter the more shameful and dangerous is that this secession villain is to be acknowledged leader and representative of the party that opposes the administration.

Beauties and Pensions.

Chicago Tribune:

The following extract from the Boston *Post* is most timely, and should be copied into every paper in the country, if thereby the wrong complained of could be remedied.

During the last session of Congress an appropriation was made to increase the clerical force of the pension office, and it is fair to presume that all the appointees drew their salaries with promptness and regularity. I would commend the following extract to the consideration of the Second Auditor and the Commissioner of Pensions:

Such disregard of the rights of our brave soldiers is culpable, aye, criminal in the extreme, and no effort should be spared to bring about a reform. Yours truly,

S. M. WILSON.

"A Copperhead government should be inaugurated at Washington on the 4th of March next, for the purpose of paying over pensions to the widows and children the men who died in the defence of the rebels civil war. This is what the Democracy are now trying to get before the North could conquer the South; and spoke of the army of the Union as carrying the "black flag." The *Journal* says:

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The President Reviews the Army of the Potomac.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM OF THE TROOPS.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE CARTEL OF EXCHANGE.

THE HARPER'S FERRY SURRENDER BEING INVESTIGATED.

A Wisconsin Colonel Dismissed from the Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—It is believed that the nearest point to Washington on the Southern Potomac, at which there are any rebels, is the Rappahannock Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, fifty-one miles from Alexandria.

This morning, one of Gen. Hallock's scouts brought in a man named H. McKenney, who was arrested near Leesburg on the charge of being a spy in the rebel service. He was taken before the provost marshal, who sent him to the old capitol prison.

The following is the cartel under which prisoners are exchanged in the existing war with the Southern States:

HALLECK'S LANDING, on James River, Va., July 22d, 1862.

The undersigned, having been commissioned by the authorities they respectively represent, to make arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners of war, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.—It is hereby agreed and understood that all prisoners of war held by either party, including those taken on private armed vessels, shall be discharged, upon conditions and terms following:

1. Prisoners to be exchanged, man for man, and officer for officer; privateers to be placed upon the footing of officers and men of the navy; men and officers of lower grades to be exchanged for officers of higher grades, and men and officers of different services may be exchanged according to the following scale of equivalents:

A general commanding-in-chief or an admiral shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for sixty privates or common seamen; a flag officer or major general for officers of equal rank or forty privates or common seamen; a commander carrying a broad pennant or brigadier general for twenty privates; a captain in the navy or colonel in the army or marines; a lieutenant colonel or commander in the navy for ten privates or common seamen; a lieutenant commander or major for six privates; a lieutenant or master in navy or captain in army or marines for six privates; master's mates or lieutenant and ensigns in army for four privates or common seamen; midshipmen or warrant officers, masters of merchant vessels and commanders of privateers for three privates or common seamen. 2d. Captains, lieutenants, or masters of merchant vessels or privateers, and all petty officers in the navy, and all non-commissioned officers in the army or marines, shall be exchanged for persons of equal rank, or for two private soldiers or common seamen; and private soldiers or seamen shall be exchanged for each other man for man.

ART. 2nd. Local, state, civil, and militia men held by persons not in the service, will not be recognized in the basis of exchanges contemplated in this article by considering parties, so as to render the same inconvenient for the delivery and exchange of prisoners, other places, bearing as nearly as may be the present location of said places to the lines of said parties, shall by mutual agreement be substituted, but nothing contained in this article shall prevent the commanders of the respective armies from exchanging prisoners or releasing them on parole at those points mutually agreed upon by said commanders.

ART. 3. For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing articles, each party will appoint an agent, to be called agents for the exchange of prisoners of war, whose duties it shall be to communicate with each other by correspondence or otherwise, to prepare list of prisoners, to attend to the delivery of prisoners at place agreed upon for exchange, and promptly to attend to and pass upon the details of the provisions of said articles of agreement.

ART. 4. And in case any misunderstanding shall arise in regard to any clause or stipulation of the foregoing articles, it is mutually agreed that such misunderstanding shall not interrupt release of prisoners on parole as herein provided, but shall be made subject of friendly explanation in order that the object of this agreement may neither be defeated or postponed.

(Signed.) JOHN A. DIX, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
D. HILL, Maj. Gen. C. S. A.

Col. H. T. Sanders of the 19th Wisconsin volunteers having marched with a detachment of his command in April, from Racine to Prairie du Chien without having his commissary duties provided for and secured, and having contracted for the subsistence of his men at an extravagant price without due regard to the interests of the government, has, by direction of the president, been dismissed from the service.

The military commission, of which General Hunter is president, is understood to be investigating the circumstances attending the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and has summoned a large number of witnesses in the case.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 5, 1862.

The president in company with General McClellan, to-day reviewed the several corps of the army of the Potomac, beginning with that of Burnside, near the mouth of the Antietam, and concluding with that of Franklin at Bakersville, and those of Porter and Reynolds.

At the review of each corps the people collected in large numbers and manifested the greatest enthusiasm in meeting the president and McClellan. The prevailing spirit of loyalty was plainly manifested by the greeting which on every hand was showered on these distinguished men.

The president, after visiting Gen. Richardson, who lies near by, will in the morning be escorted to Frederick, where he will take a special train for Washington.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 4.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says that an advance movement is going on there which must make a prominent place in history. It has Richmond for its destination, it is supposed.

Major General Dix has succeeded in ousting nearly all of the worthless pro-slavery officers who infested this point, so that in the movement about to take place the rebels will be minus their mail bags.

All the military posts in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe have been greatly strengthened of late.

The enemy is evidently contracting his lines about Winchester, awaiting the battle which will soon be forced upon him by Gen. McClellan, who has now loosely moved a large army across the Potomac.

Gen. Lee's conscripts are deserting in large numbers. The Maryland hills are full of them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—According to the act of Congress of July, the Western gunboat fleet has been transferred from the war to the navy department. All vessels now under construction or repairs by the authority of the war department are to be completed and paid for under the authority of the navy department, from appropriations made for that purpose.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Great Battle in Progress near Corinth.

Unusual Activity in the Western Navy.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Oct. 4, 1862.

A dispatch has just been received from Columbus, Ky., to the effect that a general engagement was in progress in the vicinity of Corinth at 8 o'clock this afternoon. The firing was distinctly heard at Bethel, twenty miles from Corinth. We are entirely without telegraphic communication beyond Bethel, and are, of course, unable to give the result. The battle will probably be the bloodiest of the war, in this region. No doubt is entertained here of the final result.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Oct. 3.—VIA CAIRO, Oct. 4, 1862.

A person from Holly Springs yesterday reports the rebels there in some force.

Two large drug firms of this city have been convicted of furnishing medicines to the amount of several thousand dollars to the confederates and sentenced to Alton. Their names are R. D. W. Ward and W. C. McClelland, Samuel Mansfield and Dr. Jennings, and a Dr. Plummer.

Five guerillas and three horses were captured at Randolph on Tuesday, and one was shot. Five were taken on Pigeon Roost road a few miles from here, by the 6th Illinois cavalry, on Thursday.

Southern papers say that Nashville must surrender, as it is completely invested by rebel troops.

CAIRO, Oct 3.—Commodore Davis has been here for several days, and an unusual activity is manifested in the navy. A blow is to be struck soon, but just when, or where, the public will not be informed till after the occurrence.

Low water and sickness have much interfered with river movements. The Eastport has not been able to get over the Helena bar, and, even if she passed that, she would meet with difficulty below.

Cold weather and a little more water will enable every obstruction to the free navigation of the Mississippi to be removed at once.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Reported Federal Reverse.

COL. RITCHIE'S INDIAN REGIMENT WHIPPED.

TIGHTENING THE REINS IN ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, October 4th, 1862.

Of the forty-seven regiments that have been raised under the late calls, twenty-nine have been fully organized, formed, equipped and sent into the field. Fifteen more are armed and awaiting marching orders. The three remaining regiments are not yet complete, though rapidly approaching completion.

Besides these troops, there are four batteries of artillery, Stokes', Miller's, Vaughn's, and Cooley's, which have been raised under the authority of the war department. The new troops will swell the number of soldiers sent from Illinois to something like 159,000 of all descriptions.

The State is 10,000 ahead of all calls made upon her. The 122d regiment, Col. Rinaker, received its pay and bounty at Carlinville yesterday and will march early next week. The 114th regiment was to have been paid at Camp Butler to-day, and will also march next week. At Alton yesterday, the 70th regiment, Colonel O. J. Reeves, enlisted for the three month's service, was mustered out. But fifty-four out of 978 of the men composing it, enlisted under the same colonel for three years. They will have thirty days in which to reorganize and receive their pay and bounty. They will go to Camp Butler.

The secesh prisoners in the State prison at Alton are a desperate set of fellows. Yesterday Col. Hildebrand discovered a hole thirty feet in depth which they had dug under the wall of the prison. He placed a guard upon the outside, which the rebels heard of by some means, and did not come out.

United States Adjutant General Thomas has decided that three months' volunteers, when discharged, do not get transportation to their homes, but to the place of mustering into the service or enrollment.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 4.—Instructions from the War department to Washington make it the imperative duty of enrolling officers and their deputies in the various wards in cities and the towns in counties to revise their lists of persons entitled to enrollment for the draft next the next general election. This will not only prevent illegal voting, but all aliens not entitled to vote, but who exercise the right and at the same time seek to escape the liabilities of draft, will be spotted.

Illinois, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Delaware have filled their calls for volunteers under the recent proclamations, and the gallant Prairie State has 10,000 men over and above her call.

In the recent Democratic county convention of Macon county, a resolution directed against the emancipation and draft by the move as a denunciation of the Knights of the Golden Circle Society, was promptly voted down.

The provost marshal for the State is appointed by the president, also the special provost marshals. All applications for such appointments to Springfield are useless.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Additional by the City of Washington

TENDER OF GARIBALDI AND HIS SOLDIERS.

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA.

CAPE RACE, Oct. 4.—The steamship Jura, from Liverpool Sept. 25th, via Londonderry 26th, was boarded by the news yacht at 9 a. m. to-day. Her advices are one day later than those by the steamer of Saturday.

The North American, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 26th.

The political news by the Jura is unimportant. The news of McClellan's victory over Lee was received with much satisfaction by the federal party, but failed to give any new impetus to the cotton market, which was checked by large arrivals of *Surat*s.

The *Times* of the 25th in an editorial says that the recent events in America render impossible that we may yet see Garibaldi crossing the Atlantic in the assumed character of an American, and placing his sword in the position of a nation struggling to be free. The *Morning Post* remarks that, to be consistent, Garibaldi should go to Kansas, where 9,000,000 people are fighting for the right of governing themselves.

The *Post* endeavors to prove Pope's incompetency from his reports.

COMMERCIAL.—Breadstuffs—Market quiet, but steady. Corn firmer. Provisions quiet. Consols closed on Friday at 93¾@93⅞ for money.

CAPE RACE, Oct. 3.—The rioting at Belfast, Ireland, has been serious, but there was no loss of life.

ITALY.—Garibaldi's condition continues to improve, but it is expected it will be many weeks before he can be removed. An amnesty bill and his followers has been again rumored.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—The American consul at Vienna is dead. Garibaldi's health has so far failed in his patriotic efforts in Italy, if he would offer his valiant arm in the American struggle for liberty and unity, promising him an enthusiastic reception. Garibaldi, under date of September 14th, replied: "I am a prisoner and dangerously wounded. It is consequently impossible for me to dispose of myself. As soon, however, as I am restored to liberty, and my wounds are healed, I shall take the first favorable opportunity to gratify my desire to serve the great American republic, of which I am a citizen, and which is now fighting for universal liberty."

The Paris correspondence appears in the *Wanderer*, of Vienna.

There is no other news of importance.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A private letter from an officer of Garibaldi's army tenders the services of from 4,000 to 5,000 veteran soldiers, already equipped, and 50 officers, to fight for the Union, and asks the State of New York to engage them.

THE COAST BLOCKADE.

A Stray Sunbeam Captured.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The English iron-clad steamer Sunbeam, 605 tons, from Liverpool, is a prize to the federal cruisers. She was captured while attempting to enter Wilmington, N. C. Her cargo consists of brandy and gunpowder, and is valued at $250,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Prize steamer Sunbeam of London, acting master Folsom, has arrived from New Inlet, N. C., Sept. 30th.

The Sunbeam was captured on Sept. 29th off new Inlet by the United States gunboats State of Georgia and Mystic while attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington. She is built of iron, 205 tons burthern, has an auxiliary engine of thirty-eight horse power, was built at Birkenhead five years ago and has a cargo of brandy and gunpowder. Vessel and cargo valued at $250,000. Her former captain, Hebura, states that she was from Liverpool bound to Mexico and was putting in for coal.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Arrived, the steamer Marion, from New Orleans 25th, and Key West 29th.

Gen. Butler had ordered all citizens, male and female, above the age of 14, to take the oath of allegiance by October 1st, on pain of imprisonment and the confiscation of their property.

A gang of twenty guerillas from above Iberville had voluntarily surrendered.

The Marion brought $232 000 in specie.

Important Statement of the King of Italy.

A Turin correspondent, writing on Monday, says:

I told you in one of my last letters that the Roman question approached a solution; and yesterday my statement was confirmed by royal lips. Yesterday (Sunday) a deputation of the provincial council of Forli brought an address to the king to congratulation upon the success over the Garibaldians. In handing that document to the king, the Marquis Alfieri, president of the deputation, made an eloquent speech, in which he said that 'the population saw in the triumph of public order the assurance of the definite and early triumph of the Italian cause; that Rome was the necessary crowning of the national edifice, and that they might rely upon the king and his government step by step entering into possession of the Eternal City.' The king replied in the same strain, concluding with characteristic words: 'Tell the populations to be tranquil and to have every confidence before the end of this year we shall be at Rome; I beg you to say so to all your fellow citizens.' The deputation withdrew, much moved by the royal words. It is from one of the members here repeated since their first arrival in the United States.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN FULTON, N. Y.

A TOWN NEARLY DESTROYED.

FACTORIES, MILLS AND BRIDGES BURNED.

FULTON, N. Y., Oct. 4.—A terribly destructive fire occurred here this morning. The fire originated in the large flouring mill of Kenyon & Johnson, directly south and adjoining the lower river bridge, on the west side of the canal. The flames soon spread across the bridge, attacking the mill of Baker & Co., taking the bridge in its course, and entirely consuming the large storehouse and flour store of W. E. Nelson.

It is progress westwardly, after consuming the mill of Oakes & Co., the extensive furniture and machine shop of Dutton, Cumming & Smith, the Telegraph Mills of Stevens & Dwight, the woolen factory and woolen machine works of A. J. Thayer, the furniture and machine shop occupied by W. B. Snell, the large cotton mill of Gardner & Benedict, a large building occupied by J. L. Goodrich as a woolen factory, by A. B. Ware, millwright, and by M. F. Lesley, as a sash, blind and door factory, the building occupied by Mr. Cutler as a planing mill, and R. F. Algar, carpenter shop, and a dwelling house occupied by two families, were rapidly and entirely destroyed.

All of the force pumps on which the village had heretofore depended on in fires in this locality were located in the several mills, and were of course soon rendered useless.

The bridge across the Oswego river was also on fire, and before the destroying elements could be checked, three spans (about 150 feet) were destroyed. The bridge over the Hydraulic Canal was also burned.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

Separate Transportation for the Medical Department, an Indispensable Necessity.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

Public attention has recently been drawn to a great deficiency in the present means of transportation for the sick and wounded of our army. This deficiency is characterized not only by an entire absence of anything like a trained ambulance corps, but also by the want of vehicles for carrying upon the battle field, or into the neighboring hospitals, the means of assisting or alleviating suffering. It will scarcely be believed, when we assert that after fifteen or sixteen months of hard fighting, involving nearly 200,000 sick and wounded men, the government is still without an ambulance corps.

It is true, that the quartermaster's department has procured hundreds of two and four wheeled vehicles for transporting sick and wounded men, which it purposes to send whenever the medical bureau says they are needed; but no attempt can be made to insure their usefulness after they reach their destination, to the medical branch, is allowed to man and officer them.

The medical bureau must have an ambulance corps; it knows only too well the necessity, and with equal unanimity and want of success demand it.

Moreover, why should the medical corps have no adequate means of conveying medicines and stimulants upon the battle-field? Why should the medical corps be denied a few additional carts to carry a hundred or primary dressings for the wounded? For no good reason whatever. Just observe the result of depending upon the quartermaster's department for transporting the supplies, for the want of which men were dying upon the battle-field of Antietam. On Wednesday, the day of the battle, Dr. Letterman telegraphed to Washington the largest order that has ever been sent to an army medical purveyor. At midnight, the quartermaster having failed transportation, several car loads of stimulants and condensed food were got off. In addition, also, forty surgeons went by the train over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to the Monocacy. These supplies reached the Monocacy on Thursday morning. The bridge having been destroyed, they could not be taken directly to Frederick by rail, but were discharged upon the ground. These supplies lay in the vicinity of Frederick, and did not begin to reach the wounded until Friday and Saturday. If the medical corps had had a few hundred spring wagons such a disastrous delay could not have happened. Many of these stores were absolutely necessary to save life, and all to alleviate suffering. Chloroform, that inestimable boon to the agonizing on the battle-field, and limbs which should have been removed on Wednesday and Thursday, by being left until Saturday and Sunday caused loss of life, or prolonged suffering. We believe that the want of independent transportation on the part of the medical corps was the means of sacrificing hundreds of lives.

THE HERO OF THE PLANTER.

[From the N. Y. Times of Friday.]

The colored people of this city assembled in large numbers, at 8 p. m., yesterday, in the Shiloh Church, on the corner of Marion and Prince streets, to do public honor to Capt. R. Scott Smalls, their gallant brother, who "with his gallant comrades, seized a rebel gun-boat, rescued his family and those of his companions from slavery, passing six forts, reaching the Union squadron, and presenting the government with the trophies of his achievement." Whereupon the house was crowded with the most intelligent and respectable portion of the African Americans of the metropolis. The female portion of the audience was very numerous, and remarkable for every visible characteristic that adorns the sex. Neither personal attractions, taste, nor dignity were wanting.

The first speaker was Rev. J. N. Gloucester who, in a very extended and emphatic address reviewed the present position of affairs in this country, regretted the ninety days' delay involved in the president's emancipation edict which, however, he was inclined to look upon as a merciful act of grace to the rebels. The speaker was followed in warm and spirited address by Prof. W. J. Wilson of Brooklyn; Rev. H. H. Garnet and others.

While Professor Wilson was speaking, Robert Smalls entered the house and was received with deafening cheers. As the minister later, he was presented, on behalf of the colored community, with a massive and very handsome gold medal, executed by Ball & Black of this city. The medal bore on its face a representation of Charleston harbor, with the steamers Planter and Fort Sumter in the distance, and on the reverse side, the following inscription:

"Presented to Robert Smalls by the colored citizens of New York, Oct. 3, 1862, as a token of their regard for his heroism, his love of liberty, and his patriotism."

Robert Smalls, whose famous escape and personal appearance we have already made familiar, replied in a very modest and touching address, remarking that his services were ordinary dressings for the wounded? For no good reason whatever. Just observe the result of depending upon the quartermaster's department for transporting the supplies, for the want of which men were dying upon the battle-field of Antietam. On Wednesday, the day of the battle, Dr. Letterman telegraphed to Washington the largest order that has ever been sent to an army medical purveyor. At midnight, the quartermaster having failed to send transportation, several car loads of stimulants and condensed food were got off. In addition, also, forty surgeons went by the train over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to the Monocacy. These supplies reached the Monocacy on Thursday morning. The bridge having been destroyed, they could not be taken directly to Frederick by rail, but were discharged upon the ground. These supplies lay in the vicinity of Frederick, and did not begin to reach the wounded until Friday and Saturday. If the medical corps had had a few hundred spring wagons such a disastrous delay could not have happened. Many of these stores were absolutely necessary to save life, and all to alleviate suffering. Chloroform, that inestimable boon to the agonizing on the battle-field, and limbs which should have been removed on Wednesday and Thursday, by being left until Saturday and Sunday caused loss of life, or prolonged suffering. We believe that the want of independent transportation on the part of the medical corps was the means of sacrificing hundreds of lives.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A Lantern Maker. An experienced workman. Address Post Office Box 1915. oct6-1t

WANTED—A man accustomed to the business to attend a Bathing Establishment. Call at 115 Wabash avenue. oct6-1t

WANTED—A situation in a Wholesale Grocery or Commission store to learn the business, by a young boy of 17 years of age. Address Post Office Box 1966. oct6-1t

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, board in some private family. Will furnish own room. Address "E. P. L." Post Office Box 4775. oct6-1t

WANTED—A light three-spring Express Wagon for CASH. Address Post Office Box 356, stating price and where it can be seen.

WANTED—By a respectable young man, who has no objection in making himself generally useful, a situation either as a Porter or to drive a private horse and wagon. Address for three days "C. A. B." Post Office Box 1966. oct6-1t*

WANTED—A home in a family by a young lady of good musical education, where she can teach the Piano for her board. Has had a Piano. Please address "PIANO," Chicago Post Office. oct6-1t*

WANTED—By an experienced Tailor, a situation. Reference of J. D. Thompson & Bro., Lake street. Address "J. D. K." as above. oct6-1t

WANTED—To purchase a good Cottage, on a leased lot, containing seven or eight rooms. Address Post Office Box 4676, stating terms, situation and length or lease of the lot. oct6-1t

WANTED—Board with a private family, where there are no other boarders, for a single man and his horse. Address with terms and location, "BOARDER," Tribune office. oct6-1t

WANTED—A House on the West Side, between this and the first of November, containing seven or nine rooms, with cellar and water, near Ogden, W. W. Patton's Church, or convenient to a street railway. Address P. O. Box 1266, Chicago. oct6-1t

WANTED—A young man experienced in the WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS. Apply on Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., to G. C. COOK & CO., 12 and 13 State street. oct6-1t

WANTED—To Rent a neat Cottage. One within fifteen minutes walk of the Court House preferred. Address, stating location and price, "C. H. C." Box 1268. oct4-3t

WANTED—A second hand Extension Buggy or Light Carriage, for one or two horses; also, a second hand Cutter. Both must be in good repair, and offered low to a cash customer. Address Box 1915, Post Office. oct4-3t

WANTED—Ladies' and gentlemen's Cast-Off Clothing; also, second-hand Furniture, Carpets and Jewelry, for which I will pay the highest price. Please call on MORRIS PLAUM, 91 Wells street, or address Post Office Box 1130. Ladies attended by Mrs. PLAUM. The highest price for salmon at Weiland, corner of Lake and Franklin street, Chicago, Ill. oct6-1t

WANTED—A family of three grown persons wish to rent a Furnished House, South Side of the Chicago River, or on the line of convenient to city railway route, and North Side within the immediate vicinity of Lincoln street Depot. Parties will be made satisfied of punctual payment of the rent. Address "C. T." Post Office Box 1966. Communications of miscellaneous nature to the parties either be boarded or take boarders. Address "CENTRAL." Post Office Box 301. oct6-1t

WANTED—A young married lady, who has been accustomed to the duties of carring her support, desires a situation in any respectable family, where she will be made one of them, has no fear of doing, able to give satisfaction to her employer. Will be found at present at 115 Wabash avenue, for the next few days. Address for one week, Mrs. W. Chicago Post Office. oct6-3t

WANTED—5,000 Tailors wanted to make Infantry Frock Coats; 4,000 Trousers to match; also, 5,000 Caps. Apply at once at the tailors from contractors will be supplied with Cloth in large or small amount. The most prompt attention to the work is due to H. W. HUNT & CO., Tailors to the Wabash avenue, corner of Lake street, Chicago. oct6-1t*

BOARDING—A pleasant front room, furnished or unfurnished, with board for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, at 96 Adams street. Day boarders wanted. oct6-1t*

FURNITURE FOR SALE—At a bargain, by a party about leaving the city—low for cash. Inquire immediately at No. 36 West Lake street, Chicago. oct6-2t

$5 REWARD—Lost, a Black and Tan Dog, had on a leather collar with the name of "Jack" on it. Left my residence, 178 Dearborn street. The above reward will be paid to any person who will return him to No. 178 Dearborn street. oct6-2t

TAKEN UP—One red and white spotted Cow; also, one dark red Yearling Heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away. F. A. PIERCE, 24 Harrison st. oct6-1t*

RESIDENCE.—We offer for sale a very desirable residence, with 2 lots, 70 feet front on Lasalle street near Maple, at $5,000 cash. Apply to E. B. BOUGHAM, No. 86 Dearborn st. oct6-1t

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION
A regular meeting of the Association will be held at their rooms this (Monday) evening at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is desired. All members earnestly requested to be on hand promptly.
oct6-1t* E. A. LADD, Secty.

TAKE NOTICE—That my two partners, MARY and LIZZY, have left my premises without cause or my consent. This is to caution all persons against harboring them or trusting on my account, as I will pay no debts or liabilities of their contracting after this date.
ELIZ SMALLEY, 232 West Lake street.
Chicago, Oct. 6th, 1862. oct6-1t*

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the subscriber, at the corner of Twelfth street and Wabash avenue, on Saturday last, a Bay Mare, with some white spots, both horns broke off near her head, and a yearling colt. Any one giving information that will lead to her recovery, will be liberally rewarded. oct6-2t* JOHN GRIGGS.
Office No. 9 Larmon's Block.

STERESCOPE.
As you pass 174 Clark street, call on DR. JOHN PRITCHARD, and examine his new and beautiful views of scenes in Europe. Specialties united by choice of the eye. oct6-1t

MESS PORK.—100 barrels Mess Pork for sale by F. S. DAY, No. 15 Dearborn street. oct6-3t

ONE MILLION G. D. CAPS just received and for sale by
CHARLES BIGGS,
Importers and Jobbers, No. 111 Lake street, Chicago. oct6-1t

ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The next regular meeting of the Association will be held on Monday Eve., Oct. 6th, at Bryan & Kellogg's Commercial College, on Monday evening, Oct. 6th. All members are requested to attend at that time.
JOHN COLLINS, Recording Secretary.
N. RAGAWANATH, Pres't.

FOUND—By one of Cooley Farwell & Co.'s clerks, a small sum of money. The owner can have the same by calling at the store and making a suitable how to said young man. Some one must have lost an abundance of cash, and we feel good place to spend it. Call at the store of Cooley, Farwell & Co., always ready to give value received, for such goods as they handle with firm.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE,
PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to play in the streets. 99 Lake street, Chicago.
WM. H. PROSSER, 139 Clark street.

TAX STAMPS.
The undersigned will fill orders for TAX STAMPS at the following rates:

10 to 100 Dollars worth, 2½ per ct. disct.
100 to 1000 " " 3½ " "
1000 Dollars worth and over 4 " "

The discount allowed will be paid in Stamps, and all bankable funds received in payment of par.
In case parties of the delay of being supplied from Government I can only at present receive orders, filling them as soon as Stamps are received from Washington.
All packages will be forwarded by mail at the expense and risk of the purchaser, unless ordered by Express.
EDWARD L. TINKHAM,
oct6-1t-IW CASHIER.

TO THE PATRIOTIC.—We would refer our readers, who are in want of a Book for the Camp, to Keen's Steam Bakery.

A BUSINESS MAN
In any capacity, to a mail at this office who has just returned from
YEARS SERVICE IN THE ARMY.
Who was compelled to leave on account of injuries received, and who now offers a good business for the good of his country. Business men, city and country, GIVEN. Address "SOLDIER," at this office. oct6-1t*

ERNST PRUSSING,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 6 Larmon, Block, Chicago, Ill.
Loans negotiated on real estate security. 29-1m-dly

STRIKE OF THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.—The Journeymen Tailors of the city of Chicago have received no work for any employer who does not employ none but members of the Journeymen Tailors' Society of the city of Chicago. The following is a list of the members of the Society:

H. BURWELL, JOHN BRIGGS & CO.
C. F. BAKER, C. H. BRIGGS.
J. E. FRANK, J. H. HUNTINGTON,
SCOTT, BEAN & CO. CHAS. SMITH.
J. E. PRICE, WM. CUNNAM.
J. M. KELLY, JOHN MCCARTY.
WILLIAM TURNER, H. DAVIES & OTHARRO
By order of the Journeymen Tailors' Society, all persons having a work of theirs in the above named establishments, will please call and get the same. oct6-1t&d

FELSENHELD'S GREAT
CLOTHING EMPORIUM
AND
Merchant Tailoring Establishment,
No. 32 Main street, Aurora, Ill.
Garments made to order in shortest style. A very large assortment of good Ready Made Clothing kept constantly on hand. oct6-1t

☞ Country Tailors will be supplied with all kinds of Clothing, Trimmings, &c., at Wholesale Cheapest at Chicago wholesale prices. oct6-1t

NATIVE WINE.—300 gallons of Richard Wine or Native Sherry, three or the late of Richard Wine, now two years old, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.
A. F. CROSBY.
oct4-2t 21 and 23 South Water street.

New Advertisements.

NOW READY,
THE
SILVER LUTE,
A new book of Vocal Music for Schools, Academies and Juvenile Classes.
By GEO. F. ROOT,
Author of the new Sabbath School Singing Book, the "Silver Chime," &c. &c.
The SILVER LUTE contains a clear and concise system of
Musical Notation and Progressive Song Lessons,
Which commences with the simplest, and continues through one hundred and seventeen numbers, interesting one by one all things necessary to a practical knowledge of singing. This department of the book is remarkable, and will make the work of both Teacher and Pupil, in the science of music, delightful, instead of irksome.
After this come Songs of Gathering, Songs of Wel

The Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1862.

INDIANA POLITICS.

The congressional districts of Indiana remain the same as during the past two years. The State is entitled to elect as members of Congress *ten* representatives; the old districts were found to be sufficiently equal in population, as well as conveniently constituted politically. The election for members of the 18th Congress will have been held Tuesday. The Democratic hives have all terribly drained of men to fill Indiana's quota of soldiers, that the Jesse D. Bright and Dan Voorhees tories expect to carry this State. They have prevented their followers from enlisting, and have kept them at home to vote for Jeff. Davis & Co. The Knights of the Golden Circle are very numerous in Indiana. As long ago as July it was proven before the district grand jury that this order of infamous traitors numbered not less than 25,000 men. They have obtained complete possession of the Democratic organization, and take shelter behind it and use its name and machinery to further their very purposes. If the 93,000 soldiers in the army belonging to that State, were allowed to vote the Union men would elect the whole delegation. But as the matter stands we hope for the best, but fear that the tories will succeed in carrying several districts.

"EXECUTE THE LAWS."

All those journals which love slavery better than the Union, are just now clamoring loudly about the constitution and the laws. Pretending to find something unconstitutional in the President's proclamation, they demand that nothing shall be done which has not the clearest warrant in the law. We are not willing that they should have a monopoly in the noble rage for executing the laws. We desire to have the laws faithfully executed, and there is one law, peculiarly adapted to the times, which we desire to have executed in the speediest manner. It reads thus:

"SECTION 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held in slavery.

"SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty except for crime or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not been in arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid or comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service."

"We care nothing for the negroes—we have no sympathy for rebels—we are indifferent what becomes of slavery," say the Chicago *Times*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and Albany *Argus*, "but we cannot hold our peace while the constitution and laws of the country are being set aside and trampled in the dust." Did anybody ever hear those hypocrites demanding that the two sections of the Confiscation act, which we have quoted, be enforced? Did they not all rush to the howl against Horace Greeley when he wrote his letter urging that that law should be executed? Do they ever betray any anxiety for the enforcement of any law which militates against slavery and its product, rebellion? Precious guardians they, of the constitution and laws! Let them put their finger upon the clause of the Constitution which is violated either by the confiscation act, or the President's proclamation. We hold that that clause which declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, *liberty* or property without due process of law," applies with as much force to a loyal black man as to a disloyal white man, and hence that the act of the President emancipating loyal black men is in full accord with the Constitution, which declares in its own preamble that its purpose is to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty. We hold also that that clause of the Constitution which says that the United States shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government warrants the President in every rebellious district of freedom, for no government can be called republican in form where a majority of the inhabitants, as in South Carolina and Mississippi, are treated as chattels.

Yes, execute the laws! Here is a case in point, in an official order from Brig. Gen. Quimby, commanding the post at Columbus, Kentucky, directing Col. A. W. Mack, of the 76th Illinois volunteers, to produce certain alleged fugitive slaves at headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS POST
COLUMBUS, KY., SEPT. 23, 1862.

COLONEL: You will order Captain ——, Company B to report at these headquarters immediately, with the negroes in his company belonging to R. R. Taylor.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. P. Quimby
LEWIS ——, Col. U. S. Army, Commanding Post.

Captain Irwin will report in obedience to above order. A. W. MACK, Col.

The negroes were accordingly produced at headquarters, and one of them, employed as a cook in company E, 76th Illinois regiment, was surrendered by Gen. Quimby to his claimant, in violation of the law above quoted. The penalty for such an act is dismissal from the service, and we demand that the law be executed. Will pot the Chicago *Times*, Cincinnati *Enquirer* and Albany *Argus*, these intense sticklers for the letter of the law, join us in the demand?

STRAW AND A WATCH.

A favorite method of curing a balky horse is to kindle a fire of straw under his belly. The brute thus treated does not long hesitate between the task of earning his oats by pulling his load, and the chances of being singed by the rising flames. Putting back his ears and uttering in his dumb way a cry of rage and obstinacy overcome, he jumps into the collar and his work with zeal that nothing can abate. It is said to be a cruel method, but it is almost always effective, and, in any way regarded, far preferable to the barbarous punishments by the whip to which such unwilling animals are often subjected. By it, many a valuable horse, good for ten miles an hour at the wheel of a coach or in shafts, has been overcome and made to do mankind his predestined service.

We are glad to see that the President and the Press are using about the same methods with certain generals now in the field, whose disinclination to fight, though fully prepared, is only equaled by the refusal of certain horses to pull. Take the case of Buell, for example. With a finely appointed army quite as large as he was able to manage, each man of which was eager for the fray, he precipitately retreated before an enemy that he ought to have annihilated as a pastime in a single afternoon. Reaching Louisville and the Galt House, he supposed himself safe; but the press heaped up the straw around his huge bed head and toes in such haste to the rear, and the President set it on fire by an electric spark which he flashed over the telegraphic wires from Washington; and lo! Don Carlos leaped up with desperate energy, and report says, commenced looking, as his foe, as fierce for a fight now as ever was an Irishman at Donnybrook Fair. We know not what he may accomplish; but the signs now are that a little blistering has done him good; and if, after the smarting is over, he does not settle back in the harness again, we shall have occasion to thank the vigorous remedy that brought him so quickly and so effectually out of his balky ways. There are other steels to which the remedy might be profitably applied; and now that Gen. Anson has discovered how it works in the most obstinate of all cases, let us hope that he will not refuse to use it whenever the emergency will justify its employment. He may be sure that, until major-generals whose hearts are not in the cause, find more to fear from the loyal men behind them, if they do not fight, than from the enemy in front, if they do fight, these guerrilla will be in no haste to tarnish their cheap glories by taking upon themselves the chances of defeat. A pile of straw, in all desperate cases, and a match lighted by the President, for each one of them, should be called for at once!

WILL NEGROES EXPLODE?

The real belief which underlies the opinion of nearly every man who doubts the policy of the President's Proclamation of Emancipation, is that the negro is not fit for freedom. There are some who do not think this incapacity will last forever, and who keep their consciences at peace, by the persuasion, that some time hereafter in the progress of the human race, and the vast changes that await its development, the Black may become capable of freedom. But all these in perfect accord with those who look upon the negro simply as a higher species of ape, and never, by any method of training, or means of culture, to be made fit for freedom, condemn immediate emancipation as fraught only with mischief and evil too great to estimate. In all the reading of these men, of wild beasts that infest trackless forests, or fabulous monsters that fear conceives, or poets feign, has any creature been found, or described, so dangerous to the peace and safety of a white man as the free negro. In the millenial ages hereafter to dawn upon this distracted globe, the negro may perhaps be found with his nature so changed, and his manners and morals so chastened, as to be safe if unconfined; but among all the colored people that Africa has brought forth, or the yellower children that the embraces of chivalry with slavery have gendered in the South, it is claimed, there are none to be found to whom all the laws of self-preservation do not forbid, at once and absolutely, freedom. A negro free, is maintained to be, a wild animal loose, a ravenous beast uncaged, a monster rabid with passion and rampant with lust, devouring all the blossoms and fruits of civilized life, and gorging brutal appetites and animal rage with all that is fairest, purest and most virgin within his reach.

A very deplorable state of things must it be in the South, when by the proclamation many millions of such ferocious creatures are turned loose, if with the negro freedom has such pernicious and awful consequences. Freedom is spoken of sometimes as a heavenly boon; a precious blessing, with which the benignant Father crowns His children; but how unspeakably sad is the condition of these sons of men to whom the highest blessing is turned into the deepest curse, and the most priceless boon of heaven becomes a scourge and pest. The food, on which any other people fed and grew to be strong, great and good, is to the negroes a poison, deadly to every higher feeling and nobler purpose, filling their hearts with fierceness and cruelty, and kindling lust and rage into furious and consuming fires. Looking at the black man with his mild and kind disposition, his meek and humble bearing, his faithful and affectionate devotion to home and friends, one might perhaps say that his heart would overflow with gratitude, and his fidelity and goodness declare how greatly he prized the inestimable gift of his liberty. But this, we are told, is all an error. Beneath that black skin there are packed close, and hidden away, more materials of combustion and explosion than are anywhere else to be found in the same compass. Let but a little of the sacred fire of freedom fall upon that wonderful colored magazine and devouring flames will leap forth, all infernal missiles and projectiles be hurled on every side, and a concussion take place that will rend the earth and shake the stars from Heaven. All inventors of powder and shot, all contrivers of infernal machines, all makers of huge engines of war and destruction, have never been able to produce anything that can approach, in tremendous power and execution, the terrific explosive force of negroes touched off with a spark of liberty.

It is beyond doubt, whatever dispute there may be as to saltpetre, negroes will explode. In fact, all men will explode, be they black or white. The Maker has formed them all alike; having moulded them of such ingredients and materials, that man, under certain conditions, is the most explosive compound known. Take away freedom from men, and just so sure as their humanity survives, there will be sooner or later the most terrific explosion, shattering and rending the whole social fabric. The world's history is full of fearful instances of this truth. The last terrible explosion was that which shook France and filled the world with fear and dismay. The reign of terror, that seemed to darken the sun and turn the moon into blood; that spread abroad a thick gloom, through which could only be seen the sharp knife of the guillotine shearing royal and vulgar necks alike to twain, and tumbling them into the same basket; or far heads their bright locks all dabbled in gore and tossing on cruel pikes—was simply an explosion of human nature, because banded kings and tyrants were striking at liberty. It is also true that no such awful scenes of crime and horror have ever been known, when mankind was suffered to be free. There will be no massacres or insurrections in the South if the slaves are given their freedom; but if the mad effort shall be made to resist it, we know not what tremendous cruelties and horrors may be the result. In freedom, there are peace, order, and safety; in slavery, now as in all the past, gathering storm, blackness, and devastation. Those who mean to bring about the last can do it, by simply upholding the institution which will sooner or later vomit forth fire and fury, in red and flaming torrents, over all the land. Where there is slavery there will always be earthquakes and eruptions, insurrections and massacres. Where freedom dwells there is the home of peace, law, and order.

☞ The time has come for all truly loyal Democrats to separate themselves from the secession sympathizers who have got possession of the Democratic organization. Loyal men of all parties should stand together shoulder to shoulder in defense of the government. The president's proclamation makes a plain issue. It separates the sheep from the goats, and obliges men to show their hands. It puts an end to conditional Unionism and divides men into two camps: patriots and traitors, as Douglas said they must be divided. The president has resolved to strike a vigorous blow at the vitals of the rebellion and all sincerely loyal citizens will cordially sustain him; but the Unionists with a "but" or an "if" will hang back in the breeching; the "conservative" tribe who have been serving the devil in the livery of heaven will find their double-face occupation gone. Those who love slavery better than the Union and would let the latter "slide" to save the former, can no longer impose on people as "conservative" Unionists. They must all hereafter under their own colors. The proper name for this class of persons is tories. They are helping the secesh in the same way the tories of the Revolution aided the British, and when this war is over they will be held in similar estimation—scorned and detested by every loyal citizen during the remainder of their worthless lives.

THREE BRIGADIERS FROM ONE REGIMENT.—The 1st Minnesota has been honored with an appointment of three successive colonels to the position of brigadier general—Gorman, Dana, and Sully—the only regiment in the United States' service that has been thus honored.

☞ William Courtland Prentice, son of George D. Prentice, editor of the Louisville *Journal*, died at Augusta, Kentucky, on Monday, of wounds received in the conflict at that place on Saturday preceding.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Buell's Retreat from Louisville in the Wake of Bragg—Is he Disobeying Orders?—Interference—Where is the Army?—What the Army is to do—The Cause of Gen. Sigel—Is Pitt Jones Fit for to be Tried?

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, October 3, 1862.

The report, asserted and then denied in dispatches from Louisville, that Gen. Buell has been relieved, if positive, anticipates the fact by only a few days. There is little or no doubt that the administration has determined to remove him, and that it only delays the order to that effect that it may first determine who shall be his successor, and what shall be the military organization of the West, the answer to the first question being dependent upon the answer to the second. I have reason to believe that the government, as well as the public, is satisfied that all the Union armies between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains, or at least between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, should be under one head; that all troops of Gens. Grant, Buell and Wright, if not that of Gen. Curtis, should be enabled to co-operate in all their movements, which they cannot effectively do while commanding separate departments, and responsible only to the authorities here. Should matters be put back in a similar condition to that in which they were during the reign of Gen. Halleck at St. Louis, the choice of general will be between Hunter and Hooker. Probably the former will be selected, in which case the latter will be appointed to a very important command in the East. Should Gen. Hooker be sent to the West, Gen. Hunter will have the Eastern command alluded to. After the departments of the West have been thus consolidated, Gen. Buell's position will lose much of its importance, though he will always have in command a large corps of a larger army. But he will not probably be retained even in this subordinate position.

It looks now very much as if our armies are to rest on lines of defense, until the rebels have had time to put their new conscription law into operation so as to recuperate their losses and be in a better condition than, perhaps, ever before, so far as the numbers of men in the field is concerned. Defending Missouri, covering Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis and Wheeling, intrenching on the upper Potomac, picking up straglers and abandoned tenants of hospitals in the district about Washington, performing small things and promising large ones, waiting, waiting, waiting while the rebels fill their ranks and their barns, we are doing very much as we did last year. In less than two months more winter will be upon us, and the mud will form an impassable barrier between the rebels and us, or what is equivalent, a barrier considered impassable by the generals.

I do not blame any one single person or class of persons for the fatal delay which is inevitably ensuing. I am unwilling to take any part in the crimination and recrimination which I hear the governors complaining, that the generals here treated them with contempt, and still waste their time and means; the generals grumbling that the governors do not forward troops enough; the privates and officers retorting that soldiers are ready fas'er than their arms and equipments are furnished; the generals replying that the troops have been held back for political reasons; the governors rejoining that it is political reasons which keep our armies on the defensive. But, without taking sides in a discussion which my form of statement represents as it lies in the minds of the two parties, rather than as it finds expression, an impartial observer can see that some of the governors have, from whatever reasons, disturbed and hindered different cases, been sluggish in forwarding troops, and that the generals have been sluggish, from whatever reason, in using what have been sent them.

But pushing will cut up now for a spell does fall I cannot, will not believe that the autumn is to pass without a forward movement from several points. If the generals in command of our large armies will not take one, their places can be filled by those who will. The navy, now necessarily inert, will be at work. If the soldiers of the iron-clad vessels finish them within a month of the time they are promised, before winter. We have at present but one iron-clad vessel—that New Ironsides—that can go to sea; with two more, the principal southern ports can be captured and a thousand men for the army, if not before Congress meets, certainly before the 1st of January, when it can march with the proclamation of liberty in its right hand.

No disposition has yet been made, so far as I can learn, of Gen. Sigel's letter to the president, which has been the latter purpose of his command and he still continues at the head of the handful of men left him. Gen. Halleck is his superior and just what our soldiers would be more friendly to him. His reasons for the course he has felt bound to take and which, as I indicated in a former letter, some time ago, brought him to the point of resigning appear favorable, but yet I am bound to say, will hardly justify him in the eyes of the people. The first step in a list of a German name mentioning in Philadelphia last night, which applauded an officer's assertion that the statement that he had stated Col. McLean's report was "malicious falsehood" on the ground that "Sigel is a soldier and would not leave his country in the hour of need." It is unfortunately true, as I know from officers of his staff and indirectly from the war department, also, but it is not impossible that a call of the roll when may be granted and he induced to withdraw his letter. I judge that Gen. Sigel is desirous of continuing in the service, and that his letter is only a means by which he hopes, having tried all other devices, to obtain a command suitable to his rank and capacity.

As for the refusal of the war department to allow Gen. Sigel to organize a corps of 50,000 men, it is to be said that the plan which he submitted was incon istent with our whole military system and would have formed a dangerous precedent. He desired to raise, officer and make requisitions for the whole corps, without the interposition of either a State or the general government.

It is hoped that the present military court of which Gen. Hunter is president has finished the investigation of the Harper's Ferry surrender. It will take the form of the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter against whom charges have been filed by Gen. Burnside for his failure to support him in the battle of the Antietam, as well as by Gen. Pope for his disobedience on the plains of Manassas. By the by, it is but justice to say that I have been shown what purported to be a dispatch from Gen. McClellan, at Alexandria, to Gen. Porter, near Manassas, in which he begged him for the sake of his country and for his sake to do his utmost.

SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

Hon. J. T. Stuart, Candidate for Congress—Is he a Democrat?—What he Says—Is he for the Union or for Slavery?—The President and Sigel—The latter will not Resign—The President Stands by Him—McClellan and the President—Local Matters, &c.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, October 2, 1862.

The Democrats of this Congressional District are playing a sly and, as they think, a very smart game, in order to make a show of opposition to Hon. Leonard Swett. Apparently according to previous arrangement with that gentleman (and I have seen the programme discussed in advance,) Mr. Stuart was first to announce himself in advance in the papers as a no party candidate, and then the Democratic Convention was to take him up. So taut we see to what an ignominious spectacle a no party candidate run upon a party platform.

Now, Mr. Stuart is highly spoken of by his friends as a gentleman and man of honor. But does this sort of chicanery redound to his credit? He must know that in a certain sense Mr. Swett is as much of a no party man as himself; that in fact all old party lines are effaced, and that for the present, and before Congress meets, certainly before the 1st of January, when it can march with the proclamation of liberty's brigade here and along.

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SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

Hon. J. T. Stuart, Candidate for Congress—Is he a Democrat?—What he Says—Is he for the Union or for Slavery?—The President and Sigel—The latter will not Resign—The President Stands by Him—McClellan and the President—Local Matters, &c.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
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FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

On a Cotton Expedition—Assault by a Band of Guerrillas—Gen. Gorman's Brigade—Defeat of Cotton Speculators—Letter from Vicksburg—What the Army is to do—The Army and the Rumor for Governor.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
CAMP NEAR HELENA, Ark., Sept. 16, 1862.

On the 10th inst., six companies of the 35th Illinois regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Lippincott, embarked on the transports Imena and Rosalind at the Memphis levee and proceeded down the river. Each of the transports had on board one piece of artillery, while the rear carried a battery of four guns. The morning was clear and beautiful and everything passed off smoothly until almost sunset, when we had arrived within about half a mile of Prentiss, Miss., a little village opposite the mouth of the Arkansas river. At this point the channel of the river is within a few yards of the Mississippi shore, which is here skirted with a dense growth of young cotton wood trees. Two of the boats had passed in safety, but the Imena, having stopped a few minutes before to take on board a negro, was now about one-fourth of a mile in the rear of the others. As she came to this place, a heavy volley was poured into it by a band of guerrillas, who were concealed among the bushes, killing and wounding several others. Without waiting to fire another round, they put spurs to their horses and were soon out of sight. It was about twenty minutes before the boats could get into position so as to bring the artillery to bear upon the position of that band, but little or no loss.

After shelling the surrounding country pretty thoroughly the boats proceeded a few miles, and two companies of infantry were ordered to go on shore and burn the place. As soon as this was accomplished, and the men returned, the boats hauled off into the middle of the river, anchored, and remained over night. The next morning the Imena again headed for the same place, and had hardly the two men who were killed the previous evening. We then crossed the river to Napoleon and landed at the mouth of the Arkansas. On the afternoon we proceeded down the river some twenty-five miles, to a place in Arkansas called Jones' Bend, where the 35th disembarked with greater caution than on the previous day, and met with no accidents. At this point they found a quantity of cotton and which his great services merit. I also learn that the president is well aware of the faults as well as the merits of McClellan, and freely discusses them to his most intimate friends, as well as those of the other generals. He regards McClellan as a most excellent officer to organize raw troops, perfect them in drill, &c., and also as a most excellent general for defensive operations, or for sieges where engineering qualifications are more particularly called into play. But he considers him too slow in taking advantage of a victory; in pushing success to its utmost limit. The late battle of Sharpsburg was not sufficiently vigorously followed up to merit the encomiums lavished upon it, and the result of the battle of the Antietam, as well as by Gen. Pope for his disobedience on the plains of Manassas. By the by, it is but justice to say that I have been shown what purported to be a dispatch from Gen. McClellan, at Alexandria, to Gen. Porter, near Manassas, in which he begged him for the sake of his country and for his sake to do his utmost.

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Removal.

REMOVAL.
PEARSON & DANA
Have removed to
No. 173 LAKE STREET,
Where they offer a prime stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
[sept6-s28&28m]

REMOVAL.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.
Have removed to
Nos. 45 & 47 Lake Street,
Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS of
Sadlery Hardware,
—AND—
CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTHWEST, embracing
SPRINGS and AXLES,
RIMS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enamelled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c.
Also a large assortment of
Horse Collars and Blankets, Whips and Lashes, Shirting, Bridle, Collar and
HARNESS LEATHER
All of which will be offered as
Prices that will not be undersold.
Agents for
Mowry's Springs and Axles, Stockton's Varnishes.
Dolen's Rub Boring Machine and Hallory Augers.
F. HAYDEN, New York. W. V. KAY, Chicago. F. WILSON, Cincinnati, O
sep16-s14&28m

REMOVAL.—Christopher Meyer, Agent for the counties P. P. Stewart Cooling Stoves for coal and wood, and dealer in Wood
House Furnishing, Hardware, Stoves, Tin Ware, &c.
120 Dearborn street, Chicago, Cobb's Building.
sep29-s28&28m

Toys and Fancy Goods.
BARNUM BROTHERS,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Stock now in and very complete for the
FALL AND HOLIDAY TRADE,
All of which are of our own IMPORTATION.
Cash and short time buyers.
The attention of
Sutlers and Yankee Notion Dealers
Is respectfully solicited.
No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and Lasalle streets.

Plumbing.
R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting and
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON PIPE.
Practical Plumber,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
All kinds of Steam Work
TO THE TRADE.
The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the line. Steam Fitting and Plumbing business promptly attended to. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Manufactory, 54 and 56 East Washington street. [sep29-s28&28m

Show Case.
M. TERHUNE,
(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)
SHOW CASE
MANUFACTURER,
NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Post Office Box 638.

Educational.
CHICAGO ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
164 South Clark Street
Send for a Circular.
CHILDREN AND YOUTH SINGING SCHOOL.
In order to accommodate the children whose parents desire to have them learn to sing, who would like to attend the Academy of Music in the elementary department, I have established a class for them, to meet every Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, at my residence, 164 South Clark street, in the basement. The object of this class is to prepare the children for the lecture room of the Third Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 8th, when Messrs. Root and Tourjee, commencing Oct. 8th. On the first evening, Oct. 8th, the children will sing by themselves, and on the following evenings will be associated with the adult classes. Tickets for the course, admitting three persons, $2.50, or single tickets, $1. Tickets can be secured by calling at the Academy of Music, 164 South Clark street, or at the lecture room of the Third Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday evening,

Removal.

REMOVAL.

PLAGSON & DANA

Have removed to

NO. 173 LAKE STREET,

Where they offer a splendid stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

[aug6-s29-2m]

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Have removed to

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Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS of

Sadlery Hardware,

—AND—

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTHWEST, embracing

SPRINGS and AXLES,

HUB, SPOKES, FELLOES,

Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enamelled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c.

Also a large assortment of

Horse Collars and Blankets, Whips and Lashes, Skirting, Bridle, Collar and

HARNESS LEATHER

All of which will be offered at

Prices that will not be undersold.

Agents for

Mowry's Springs and Axles, Crockett's Varnishes.

Dole's Hub Boring Machine and Hollow Augurs.

F. HAYDEN, New York. W. V. KAY, Chicago. P. WILSON, Cincinnati, O

aug25-s29-2m

REMOVAL.—Christopher Meta, Agent for the genuine F. P. Stewart Cooking Stove for coal and wood, and dealer in

House Furnishing, Hardware, Stoves, Tin Ware, &c.

120 Dearborn street, Chicago, Cobb's Building. aug9-s29-2m

Toys and Fancy Goods.

BARNUM BROTHERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

158 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Stock now in and very complete for the

FALL AND HOLIDAY TRADE,

All of which are of our own IMPORTATATION, and will be sold low to

Cash and short time buyers.

The attention of

Sutlers and Yankee Notion Dealers

Is respectfully solicited.

No. 158 Lake street, between Clark and Lasalle streets.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

DEALER IN

Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,

Practical Plumber,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Steam Work,

TO THE TRADE.

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Plumbing business. Jobbing promptly attended to. Refers to Chicago Gas Light and Coke Co., Washington street. aug7-s29

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE,

(SUCCESSOR TO DARWELL & CO.)

SHOW CASE

MANUFACTURER,

No. 66 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Post Office Box 4240. aug4-s29-1y

Educational.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF

MUSIC,

164 South Clark Street.

Send for a Circular.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH SINGING SCHOOL.

In order to accommodate the children and youth of the city, the Academy of Music will devote its spacious apartments to the assembling of such children in classes in the above branches, at the following hours: Saturday afternoon, from 2 to 5 o'clock, on the West side, in the large room of the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Monroe and Clark streets. Second Carpenter streets, Mondays and Wednesdays, from 4 to 6 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, on the North side, corner of Wolcott and Chestnut streets. Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 4 to 6 o'clock, in the lecture room of the Methodist Church, corner of Halsted and Van Buren streets. Fridays, at the Academy of Music, on the South side. The elements of Vocal Music will be strictly and thoroughly taught by Prof. Root, with his Panoramic views of the Elements of Music. Also, the Musical Class Book, just published by Root & Cady.

Terms $10 per term. To be had at the Music Store and at the Academy.

H. T. MERRILL, Teacher.

aug28-s29-1m

Insurance.

THE LIVERPOOL

AND

LONDON INS. CO.,

Writes on all desirable fire risks at CURRENT RATES.

Hopkinson & James, Agents,

No. 1 South Clark st., cor. South Water.

Cash Capital and Surplus.....$6,299,150

Invested in this country.....$1,045,856

[aug2-s29-1y]

BRANCH OFFICE

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO

Kingsbury Block, Chicago, Ill.

RESIDENT DIRECTORS:

MATTHEW LAPLIN.
E. L. BOGERS, firm Walker & Rogers, Coal and Pig Iron.
GEO. ARMOUR, Manger & Armour, Beef and Coal.
O. C. COOK, O. C. Cook & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
J. L. HASKELL, Jr., Tremont House.
J. C. FARGO, Livingston, Fargo & Co., Commission Merchants.
F. D. GRAY, Gray, Platt & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
T. W. BUTLER, Architect.
T. B. CARTER, Clerk of the United States Court of Chicago, and Northern Illinois Circuit Court.
W. K. ARTHUR, Cashier Merchants' Bank.
G. M. WHEELER, Auditor C. R. I. & P. R. R.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:

MILTON PARKER, M. D.
J. V. Z. BLANEY, M. D., Prof. Rush Med. College and Northwestern University.

ATTORNEYS:

B. S. MORRIS.....JESSE B. THOMAS.

OFFICERS AT HOME OFFICE:

KRIATUS LYMAN, President

B. F. JOHNSON, Vice President.

GEO. F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

A credit of fifty per cent will be given when the premium amounts to $50. Dividends will be paid in cash, to apply on Premium Notes or added to the Endowment and non-forfeiting policies issued.

The assets of this Company (including its cash capital, which is guaranteed) are larger to its liabilities than that of any other Company in this country.

Two Hundred and Fifty Policies were issued at the office in six months, ending July 1st.

Any person who will call and examine our plan of doing business, will be satisfied that the Company can not be found which offers more favorable inducements or gives a better guarantee to the assured than this Company.

B. F. JOHNSON,

aug4-s29-2m Manager Branch Office.

HOME

INSURANCE CO.

Of New York,

OFFICE, Nos. 115 & 114 BROADWAY

Cash Capital.....$1,000,000.00

Assets, 1st July, 1862.....$1,584,679

Liabilities.....$57,526 25

ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1862.

Cash balance in bank.....$163,430 68
Bonds and mortgages, being first lien on real estate.....$18,600,38
Loans on stocks, payable on demand (market value of securities, $ 40,000.00).....$ 30,000.00
United States and other stocks (cost and value).....$ 50,787 50
Real Estate.....$ 20,000.00
Premium notes on 1st July, 1862, (of which, $54,-162.84 has since been received).....$ 97,837.16
Interest in hands of agents and in course of transmission from the country.....$ 7,056.27
Bills receivable, (for sales of scrip).....$ 29,004 74
Other property, Miscellaneous items.....$ 10,902.54
Premiums due on policies in process of collection.....$ 12,000.00
Sugar at office.....$ 1,255.16

Total.....$1,566,670.16

LIABILITIES.

Claims for losses outstanding on 1st July, '62.....$ 57,526 25
Due stockholders on account former dividends.....$ 276.00

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
J. F. WILLIAMSON, Vice-President.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents,
150 South Water street, Chicago.

Mutual Life Ins. Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

CASH ASSETS JULY 1, 1862.

$8,500,000.

PAID CLAIMS BY DEATH.

$4,000,000.

AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF DIVIDENDS.

$3,600,000.

Cash Income for year ending January 31st, 1862.

$1,693,731.31.

The Oldest, Safest and Cheapest Company. Assets all Cash. (No notes.)

Forfeiture of Policies not necessary, as the Company will purchase, for their cash value, all Policies upon which two years' premiums have been paid.

Its Profits are greater, its Rates of Premiums as low, and its Dividends larger than those of any Other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

Dividends applicable to increase the amount of insurance, or to reduce the annual premiums, at the option of the insured.

Reports, Circulars and Information furnished or sent by mail to any address.

O. CRONKRITE, Agent in Illinois,

No. 6 South Clark street, Chicago.

WALTER RAY, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. 98 South Clark street.

H. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin.

Post Office address Milwaukee.

Extract from report of Supt. Insurance Department, N. Y., dated January, 1862. Page XXXIV:

"The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and the Mutual Life—has already become so solid and substantial, as to attract general confidence, both here and in Europe."

Broom Corn.

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,

BROOM CORN,

95 So. Water-st., Chicago, 95

For sale at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

The largest stock of

WOODEN WARE,

(Painted and Plain.)

WILLOW AND CEDAR WARE,

Cordage, Twine,

CORN BASKETS

Broom Maker's Stock,

&C., &C., &C.

Ever Brought to this City

NATHANIEL WHITE,

sept1-s42-2m **95 S. Water-st Chicago.**

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE.

We invite consignments of

BROOM CORN,

Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer

Special Inducements

By giving our patrons the benefit of prices paid by consumers. Sales and returns made quickly and quietly attended to.

BALFENTRA & SHELDON,
Commission Merchants, 50 South Water st.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS

Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, SHOT & SHEET LEAD.

Red, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge.

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Pig Lead. P. O. Box 624.

E. P. BLATCHFORD.

Military Goods

MILITARY GOODS.—Swords, Belts, Sashes, Canteens, Smith & Wesson's, Moore's, Colt's, Prescott's and other REVOLVERS, and all articles in the Military Line, at GEO. T. ABBEY'S, 104 Lake street.

Lumber.

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others purchasing lumber to my stock of the same, which is now complete in all the varieties of dimension and common boards, joists, scantling, &c., &c., and which I am offering at the lowest market rates. Constantly on hand, at my yard, corner of Canal and Fulton streets, a large stock of Cedar Posts, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, &c., &c. Orders left at my office, No. 4 Canal street, will receive prompt attention. Post Office Box 1,000.

WM. H. STRATT.

Hotels.

BIDDLE HOUSE,

DETROIT.

Rates reduced to $2 per day. Free coach to and from the House. Horses and carriages for hire.

T. T. GIDLEY, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON,

Corner of Hanover and Cross streets.

Rates reduced to $2 per day.

Free coach to and from the House.

J. T. FURBER & CO., Proprietors.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A Nursery. To parties wishing to engage in the business, we offer a very desirable opportunity. Stock and fixtures will be sold low. Inquire of or address E. F. CLARK, Nurseryman, Evanston, Ill.

WOOL GROWERS ATTENTION!

CASTILE SOAP

Manufactured and for sale by

TURNER & MITCHELL,

77 Kinzie street.

BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

Miscellaneous.

1,000 BOXES AMERICAN

CASTILE SOAP

Manufactured and for sale by

TURNER & MITCHELL,

77 Kinzie street.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1862.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining unsalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES LIST.

A

Andrews Elizabeth miss
Allen Anne mrs
Andrewson Sarah mrs 2
Anderson Sophia miss
Ashcroft Ophelia

B

Butler Lovilla G mrs
Baker O A miss
Bisley Mary E
Barnard Sarah mrs
Barnard F O mrs
Bell Ann mrs
Bell Sarah Ann mrs
Bell Mary Jane mrs
Belcher Mary H mrs
Bangley Charity J miss
Baker Alice mrs
Branchaup J miss
Bell Jane mrs
Beard Caroline mrs
Benson Henrietta miss
Bell Mary E
Bennett Fanny F
Bennett Mary E
Bidwell Emma miss
Bidwell Sarah A miss
Brown Mary mrs
Brown Mary mrs
Brown E S miss
Brown Mary J miss

C

Cady A E mrs
Cady Julia mrs
Cain Ann
Candell Sarah M mrs
Candell Ida A F
Campbell M miss
Carter Mary Jane
Carter Mary Ann
Carlin Nellie miss
Carroll Mary A miss
Cavanaugh Ann mrs
Canfield Mary mrs
Carter Laura miss
Carroll Cora miss
Carr Emma miss
Charlton Hannah mrs
Chamberlain Marcena D
Clough Margaret miss
Clough A E mrs
Clifton Morrison mrs
Chase Elizabeth H mrs
Clanton Dooley mrs
Clemens Mary H miss
Clay Mary E miss
Clarke Nettie B mrs
Clarke Minerva Jane mrs

D

Davis Celia miss
Dawson Mary mrs
Davis Jane mrs
Davis Cora E miss
Dean Mary mrs
Day Mary
Dolan J B miss
Doby Mary Anne miss
Devin Eliza miss
Davenport Mary J miss
Deadlock Ann
Dunning Emily L mrs
Dodge Elizabeth mrs

E

Eaton Mary M mrs
Ely Annie miss
Emerson Nancy J mrs
Ellacott F miss
Ellacott John E mrs
Ashcroft Amelie miss

F

Farr Penny miss
Fairchild Caroline mrs
Felton Geo W mrs
Fisk Hannah mrs
Fitzgerald Libbie miss
Fleming Anne
Foley miss

G

Garmon Mary miss
Garner Alexander mrs
Gaw Alexander mrs
Garfield Gertrude miss
Gibbin Ellen miss
Goltro E S mrs
Gallup Fanny

H

Hackett Mary A miss
Hall Hiram mrs
Hall Wesley mrs
Hall Phebe mrs
Hagerty Hannah miss
Hadley J J mrs
Harmon Elizabeth miss
Harmon Harriet I miss
Hart Jane Mary mrs
Harris Elizabeth miss
Hatch Cora V L mrs
Hastings Emma mrs
Hastings Emma miss
Hastings Frank mrs or miss
Hawley D C mrs
Hayward Libbie miss
Haney mrs
Hayes mrs
Hayes Bridget mrs
Hawes Amanda mrs
Haywood Frank mrs
Haynes Emma miss
Henderson Charlotte E
Hiler Lydia mrs
Henasko Margretie
Hickory Nathaniel mrs
Hickey miss
Hibby Susan E mrs
Higgins Thos mrs

I

Inness May miss
Ingersoll Helen miss

J

Jamison Julia A mrs
Jacobs Rachel miss
Jewell Abby mrs
Jard Clara mrs
Jewett Mary mrs

K

Kean Mary miss
Kegan Rose mrs
Kehl Lydia mrs
Kelly Catherine miss
Kelly Catherine mrs
Kelly Mary mrs
Kelsey Abbie A mrs
Kellogg Mary miss
Kellogg Rosanna
Kelly Bridget mrs
Keenan Fanny miss
Kinna Sarah L miss

L

Larmen Catherine mrs
Lawton J R mrs
Lawton Caroline miss
Langan Christine
Lend Julia miss
Levis S M mrs
Locke Edward mrs

M

Mackintosh H L miss
Maley Mary miss
Martin Mary mrs
Martin Mary mrs
Martin Rachel mrs
Mathewg mrs
Marsh Linda mrs
Mason Sarah mrs
Meyer Kate miss
Miller Ellen mrs
Miller Nellie miss
Mirick V miss
Mills Addie mrs
Milroy P J mrs
Mitchell Louie miss
Minter Henrietta mrs
Mohen Ann mrs
Mohen mrs
Morse Ezekiel mrs
Morse Sarah mrs
Morse Mary mrs
Mosart Mary mrs
Moody Sarah and Mary
Moody Amanda
Moore Rachel V miss
Moore mrs
Moore Sarah mrs
Moore Mary Jane

N

Newcomb Helen S miss
Newman Mary A mrs
Newman M J mrs
Nelson James mrs
Nicholson Sophia A mrs
Norton Kate mrs

O

Oates Honor miss
Olmstead Frank miss
Osgood Ann mrs
Orbuton Kate miss

P

Paine Harriet E mrs
Parmely Ezra W mrs
Parker Harriet mrs
Parsons mrs
Parshall J M mrs
Parker Sarah L miss
Parker Nettie miss
Parker Edgar mrs
Pascord Elura miss

Quinlan Winfred

R

Rapp Catherine mrs
Rawson C F mrs
Reynolds Mary A miss
Rafferty Margt miss
Richardson G A mrs
Rice Mary miss
Richie Kate mrs
Richie Catherine
Rider Armilda J mrs
Rice Richard mrs
Robb Sallie mrs

S

Sanborn Alvina mrs
Sargent L miss
Schram Margret miss
Scott Mary W mrs
Scott Tilly A mrs
Sawtell C H mrs
Sawtell Mary E mrs
Sargent Josepha A
Shaffenberg Kate L mrs
Sherman Ff mrs
Sherman Ff mrs
Shotland Adalma mrs
Sheldon Margaret mrs
Shaw Rhoda mrs
Snow Rhoda miss
Sheldon Judith miss
Smith Hattie miss
Smith James mrs
Stewell Belle miss
Taggart Ellen miss
Thompson Ellen mrs
Thompson Emma mrs
Tripps S A
Touter Louisa miss
Van Buskirk M mrs
VanZandt Elizabeth mrs
Vahntenburg Sarah mrs
Wallace Hattie H A mrs
Wall Mary J mrs
Warren L B miss
Watkins S C miss
Watkins Jane miss
Waterman A W mrs
Watkins Jane miss
Warren Annie miss
Watson Rosey mrs
Wardell Mary miss
Waldrum G miss
Wright Sarah miss
Wilson Maria mrs
Wentworth E 6 mrs
Williams Maggie J mrs
Williams Susan H mrs
Wilson Mary mrs
Wilson Mary Ann
Wheeler Mary mrs
Whitney Alzada mrs
Whitaker Nancy miss
Whepple A A miss
Whitney Sarah E miss
White Martha miss
White Ellen mrs
Wheeler Mary miss
Wixon P H mrs
Wood Lizzie B mrs
Wilder Hattie E miss
Whitman Mary
Willis Mary E mrs
Winton A mrs
Wheeler Sarah mrs
Williams Maggie J mrs
Williams Susan H mrs
Wilson Mary mrs
Wilson Mary Ann
Wheeler Mary mrs
Whitney Alzada mrs
Worther Maria W mrs
Worth Lydia mrs
Walcott Hattie A
Young Andrew mrs
Young Lizzie

Z

Zimmer Katie mrs

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Adams A B
Andrews A L
Avery A or
Austin O F
Adams Chas
Asher Peter
Andrews Chas
Aiken Jno
Allen Robert
Adams H J
Austin Horace
Capt
Allison S W
Atkins Geo W
Atkins Barlow H
Austin F
Ashton Chas
Capt
Adams Isaac P
Allen T J
Ashley Robert
Allen Wm
Adams John
Arnold Wm H
Anderson W Cap
Ambrose Wm
Arneburn Walt
Andrich J
Allen T J

B

Bowen Jno
Bailey Henry
Bates Hiram
Bates Henry
Bailey Thos
Bowen Jno
Bowen Jno
Bowen Jno

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1862.

THE CITY.

☞ McNally & Co. have received a fresh supply of the card of "Stamp Duties," a very convenient article, for tax cards.

THE RAIL QUESTION.—We have three communications from wood and coal dealers in type, which are crowded out. They will appear in our next issue.

PREACHING TO THE SOLDIERS.—Rev. Chilton Locke, of Grace Church, will preach at the Mercantile Battery Camp at 3 o'clock this afternoon, should the weather permit.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—A special train will leave the C. & M. R. R. depot, this, Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, returning at 5 o'clock. Fare 10 cents each way.

AGAIN VICTORIOUS.—Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines received the *first premium* from the Iowa State Fair during the past week.

THE COURTS.—The United States District and Circuit Courts, the Superior Court and Recorder's Court commence their October term to-day (Monday). A large amount of business is on the docket awaiting settlement.

DELAWARE GRAPES.—We are indebted to VAN FLEET & CO., 139 Dearborn street, for a sample of Delaware grapes from Kelly Island. These delicious grapes may be procured as above.

ANOTHER WISCONSIN REGIMENT.—The Twenty-sixth Wisconsin regiment, Col. W. H. Jacobs commanding, composed of 1,000 Germans, fully equipped and armed with the Enfield rifle, will pass through this city on Monday afternoon, for Washington, via the Michigan Southern and New York & Erie railroads.

A HEAVY WEEK'S TRADE.—At about one-half less than the usual retail prices nearly two thousand volumes have been sold at the New York Gift Book House, 113 Randolph street, for the week ending with Saturday night. A fresh stock will be opened this (Monday) morning.

☞ B. F. Jacobs will leave Chicago on Monday evening for Columbus and Louisville, and will take any small packages or letters for the 1st and 2nd Board of Trade Regiments and Battery, if left at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association before 5 o'clock, p. m.

MASONIC.—Arrangements have been made with the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, by which all members of the Masonic fraternity attending the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, or Grand Council, of A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois, to be holden at Springfield, Ill., commencing Tuesday, 7th inst., can return to their respective homes *free*, by procuring a certificate of attendance from the Grand Secretary at Springfield.

THEATRE—THE OCTEROON.—This exciting drama is to be produced at McVicker's on Monday night with a most excellent cast, including Mr. Chanfrau as "Old Uncle Pete"—one of his best characters. Mr. McVicker has added a new member to his stock company, Mr. C. G. Reffo, who will appear as the Indian, "Mah-no-tee."

SALUTE.—We acknowledge the receipt of a salute from the Mercantile Battery, paid to the TRIBUNE on Saturday evening, upon the occasion of their visit to Ottignon's Gymnasium. This splendid corps turned out one hundred strong and attracted universal attention by their capital marching and martial bearing.

A CASH HOUSE.—Myron Hawley, a young lad in the employ of Cooley, Farwell & Co., picked up a roll of bills from the floor of one of their saleerooms on the 4th inst., which the owner can have by calling at their store, and paying for this notice. This is the second *careless deposit* made with this firm within a week. Money must be very *plenty* with their customers

MUSICAL.—All who wish to improve themselves in the art of "Reading at Sight" may do so by joining the preparatory class which commences its second term on Tuesday evening next, 7th inst., at the rooms of the Musical Union, in the Larmon Block. None of the musical talent should lose such an opportunity of putting themselves under the guidance of that excellent teacher, Balatka.

A VICTIM.—The Cincinnati *Times* narrates the exploit of a guerrilla party, ten miles from Lexington, entering "Dan" Rose, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and his travelling companions, viz: A livery horse, an old stock of expired passes, two empty bottles and one not so empty as it might be. "Dan" was paroled and compelled to walk back ten miles, to Louisville, minus his traps. There was probably some tall swearing as well as tall walking done in that ten miles.

BARNUM'S SELF SEWER.—The value of advertising is attested in the case of Barnum, the "Self Sewer" man, 133 Lake street. It is but a few months since he introduced his improvement "for all sewing machines," and yet he informs us that as a result of advertising, his business has reached a point far beyond the most sanguine expectations. Over 2,000 of Barnum's Self Sewers have been sold in one day. Those ladies that have called while he was out of a supply, can now get them. They are adapted to all sewing machines. See specimens of its work in Cornell & Co's show case, at the door, 133 Lake street.

COMPLIMENTARY.—At the meeting of the Good Templars' Soldier's Aid Society, last Saturday evening, Lieut. A. A. Cowdery of Company D, Col. Sloan's 124th regiment, was presented with a splendid revolver—Pond's patent—belt, etc., the sword awaiting him at Springfield on his return Monday. The presentation was made by his Chicago friends and brothers. Col. Sloan, of this regiment, has nearly recovered from the typhoid fever, and will soon be with his regiment, which is under marching orders.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.—Dickens says that in the poorest neighborhoods the consumption of oysters is the greatest, and it is an historical fact that during the French Revolution there were more places of amusement open in France than ever before. We suppose it is somewhat upon this principle that the Philharmonic Society propose to entertain us during the coming winter. It has been somewhat doubtful whether the society would undertake a series of concerts this winter, but the desire for them is so great that we are informed a plan for the season will be soon announced.

DAY OF ATONEMENT.—Saturday was the Day of Atonement, observed by the Israelites everywhere as the sacred day of the year. The synagogues in this city were attended from 6 o'clock a. m. until 7 o'clock p. m., and in their very impressive services they implored the Most High for forgiveness of their sins which they may have committed against Him during the past year; also prayers for peace, general blessing of the country, and uniting of all the people on the earth to believe in One God, whose name is One. The day was observed by a most rigid fast by all over the age of thirteen, who tasted neither food nor water from sunset Friday evening till sunset Saturday evening.

☞ CAMP DOUGLAS.—Another party of some twenty or thirty of the paroled Harper's Ferry troops escaped from Camp on Saturday morning. They had previously announced their intention to take a "French pass" and visit the city, and in the temporary absence of the guard, they cleared the enclosure and "skedaddled." The dress parade and inspection ordered by Gen. Tyler, which was to have taken place several days ago, but deferred on account of the rain, is appointed for Monday afternoon. The General and his staff are busily engaged in getting the command into systematic shape; they hope to complete the task in a few days. A large number of citizens, including many ladies, visited the camp Saturday, and were much pleased with the condition of affairs.

ARLINGTON AND DOWNEN'S MINSTRELS.—This excellent company of musicians sang to another crowded house on Saturday evening. Amidst the innumerable bands of bunglers in Bibliopian minstrelsy which have visited us in is refreshing to find one, composed of genuine, capital singers, and the instrumentalists altogether himself is one of the best representatives of the Ashton we have ever seen. He has evidently made him a study and caught his peculiarities with wonderful success. Kelly is one of the very best balladists on the stage. He possesses a full rich voice and sings with capital taste. Donelker and his violin are too well known to need praise. Throughout, the company is made up of stars in their profession, and present an entertainment of a high order, replete with humor, and stripped of every objectionable feature. They will sing another week.

Selected Proceedings of Regt. Colonel

At the close of drum parade on Saturday evening, of the 124th regiment of Illinois volunteers, Col. Van Arman, the friends of Lieut. Colonel Eldridge made him a present of a splendid horse, pistols, belts, holsters, &c. Wm. Brown, one of the TRIBUNE, on behalf of the friends of Col. Eldridge, in making the present spoke in enthusiastic terms of bravery.

Col. Eldridge replied as follows:

Col. VAN ARMAN.—Your friends have made it my pleasing duty to present you this horse and trappings, and I do so with the greatest pleasure. I know you will do honor to the gift. Stationed among the hills of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, I became a soldier by instinct, cultivated with the spirit of my brother sires. As my fathers achieved the liberty and transmitted to us the priceless heritage we now enjoy, so you and I, with many, by our acts, will transmit to the hundreds of thousands marshalled upon the broad fields of their country, have proven to defend our glorious constitution, and to transmit our free institutions to the latest generations. You and they have vowed to put down this accursed rebellion, and at any cost and all hazards you, you will do it.

When horse away by this noble steed to the battle field, your friends will follow you and your command with the deepest interest. Chicago is as a personal interest in the noble men whom she has sent forth. Her pride is known to defend the flag of our country. Again I bid you God speed in your noble efforts to serve your country, and we believe it does not savor of irreverence to add, to execute the will of Heaven upon the enemies of freedom and the rights of man.

I would that I could in fitting terms return my thanks and express my heartfelt thanks for the noble present. I accept this beautiful steed from your hands as the representative of the kind friends who have thus generously remembered me. I pray you bear to them the answer that each and every one of my command will be in my heart of hearts. I shall treasure them, and wherever my future shall be, whether upon "tented fields" in this stirring, strange life which I have lately chosen, or amid the quiet walks of peace, I shall remember and cherish with grateful emotions.

I shall remember you specially with a feeling almost fraternal. We are children of the same Alma Mater, and the names of our boyhood are in strange contrast with the passing hour. I am proud to number by "boiler-born hazard to toil, whose hearts and whose energies were fully enlisted in our cause, and I go forth confident that they at least will do their whole duty when the hour of trial shall come.

The step from the forum to the field is made infinitely short in this our day, and to me it seems that the soldier and the professor are especially blending

What the future has in store for us God only knows; dark clouds are on the horizon, but in the great result of all I have every confidence, and when this present shall have become the past—when this great rebellion shall have ended, the darkness of to-day shall make that future bright and glorious, though as a cost untold it be purchased.

I expect soon to leave these scenes I love so well for other and sterner duties. Should I return again may it be with the conscious assurance that I have not made ship wreck of the high hope you have been pleased to form of me, should I meet the love of the battle field I can only say as was said by another at parting, "*This is of me at my best.*"

Col. VAN ARMAN was loudly called. He simply acknowledged the compliment by saying that the time for speeches had passed; sterner duties were now before them. The exercises closed with three cheers for Col. Van Arman and as many for Lieutenant Colonel Eldridge, and with many good wishes the assembly dispersed in the best of spirits.

Dentistry.

We take pleasure in referring again, as we have oftentimes before done, to Dr. J. W. Ellis, the well known dentist, at room 13 Portland Block, in this city. Dr. Ellis has spent fourteen years in the practice of his profession in this city, during five years of which he has been in his present location. His long experience has given him the opportunity, which he has most thoroughly improved, of perfecting himself in all the details of his profession. In every department of his art he is thoroughly competent and skilful. While his work, both upon natural and artificial teeth, is always well done and will stand the test of time, his charges are very moderate, especial dealdeath in those stringent times. The Doctor's elegant rooms are thoroughly provided with all the appliances of his art, and nothing has been left undone which shall obtain to the comfort and ease of patients. We can most cordially recommend our readers and friends to give the Doctor a call, confident that our endorsement will be fully answered by his skill and success.

NEW BOOKS.—"Stories of the Woods" and "Stories of the Sea," being fractions from the writings of Tennison Cooper; "Thirteen Months in the Rebel Army," by a New Yorker, complete sets of Mr. Conway's new paper, "The Commonwealth." All are received by John R. Walsh, corner Madison street and Custom House Place.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

As before noticed in the TRIBUNE, the United States Circuit and District Courts, the Superior Court and the Recorder's Court will open their October terms on Monday. The fact that so many persons who are parties to suits now pending are serving in the army, and the difficulty of procuring witnesses from the same cause, will prevent the pressure of business which has heretofore prevailed in the fall sessions. The Recorder's Court will, however, have more than the usual number of cases to dispose of.

ASSAULT.—*Before United States Commissioner P. A. Hoyne.*—A dilapidated individual, rejoicing in the euphonious cognomen of Frederick Wellington Landgrave—a sailor on the brig Emily, Capt. Walker—was brought before United States Commissioner Hoyne, Saturday morning, charged with attempting to murder one of his mates named Thomas O'Keefe. It appeared from the testimony that the two were intimate friends, having frequently been on terrific sprees together, and that they quarreled about a girl in the well-known "Vale of Kilgubbin." Thomas in the heat of passion called Frederick a liar; whereupon the latter retorted with a marlin-spike on the unlucky head of his whilom friend. The Commissioner on the whole considered the attack justifiable, and discharged the accused.

The Fuel Monopoly.

The public mind is now thoroughly aroused upon the fuel monopoly, and at this juncture any information upon the subject will be seized upon with avidity by the fuel consumers. It is in this view of the case that we call attention of housekeepers and others to the following which we clip from an exchange:

We notice in some of our papers the fuel question being discussed, and dealers being charged with a combination to keep up prices. Now we have a word to say about this, which is, encourage home products by using Illinois coal, and the time will soon come when this periodical scarcity of fuel, and consequent high price, will be avoided.

The prejudice which has been felt in regard to Illinois coal is fast passing away, and it is now being used for all kinds of consumers, and for all purposes, with great satisfaction.

The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company, of LaSalle, through their agent Mr. Williams, are making strenuous exertions to supply this market with their superior coal, so far as their present facilities will allow, and are, with great liberality, selling their coal at a comparatively low price. They are selling at about $5 per ton, we believe, when they could just as readily get $7 if they would ask it. In their efforts to get a supply to meet the demands of the public, they may be obliged to stand a considerable advance in freight and attendant expenses, and consequently be compelled to advance the price of their coal during the fall and winter, as high perhaps as $6; but we are satisfied from the character of the gentlemen engaged in the enterprise, that they will keep the price as low as they can in justice to themselves, and that it will be far less in price than other coal can be bought for.

We think such a company should be sustained to the fullest extent, and although this season, they cannot fully supply the extraordinary amount of fuel required, we believe that if they find their efforts appreciated, they will do everything in their power to make such arrangements as will in a great measure prevent, in the future, the distress for fuel that has been experienced in the coming season.

It is a question for every one, whether it is not a duty to themselves and all classes in the community, to lend their aid to the development of our Home Coal Fields, and thereby save thousands on thousands of dollars to this community annually, as well as prevent the distress attendent on high prices of fuel, which we have so frequently to record.

ROBBERY.—A woman of the town, named Nellie Cameron, was arrested Saturday afternoon by officer Clayton, charged with robbing a man named O'Donoghue of $275 in gold in a house of ill-fame on Sherman street, on Thursday night. O'Donoghue had entered the house somewhat intoxicated, having in his possession $975 in gold, and found upon leaving the house only $700 remained, the balance having been abstracted. The woman Cameron was arrested as above mentioned. She will be examined in the Police Court on Monday.

Home for the Friendless.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the last monthly meeting of the Home for the Friendless, a meeting was held at Bryan Hall at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. It was decided at that meeting to have the grand annual festival for the Home for the Friendless during the last week in October, to continue several days, and to include every variety of attraction to pleasure seekers and the friends of the institution. The meeting adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon next to mature plans for this festival. All ladies interested and willing to work for this noble and deservedly popular institution are invited to attend. We have never called in vain and are assured we shall shall not now.

MILLINERY GOODS.—The ladies will find a large assortment of bonnets, suitable for fall and winter, at 134 Lake street, up stairs.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

—The Rev. J. B. Stewart of Ohio, will preach in the North Presbyterian Church, Sabbath 5th inst., morning and evening at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

—Divine service in St. Anagarius Protestant Episcopal Free Church Rev. E. B. Tuttle rector, corner of Indiana and Franklin streets, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

—In the absence of the Rev. Dr. R. H. Clarkson, who is in attendance at the General Convention, the assistant minister, Rev. Mr. Van Tyne, will preach at St. Johns' Church.

—Rev. W. T. Smithett of Galesburg, will preach this morning at Trinity Church, in the absence of their pastor Rev. Dr. Eddy.

—The opening services will take place at 10½ o'clock at the Church of the Holy Communion. Rev. E. W. Hager, rector, will preach on the Relation of Minister and People. The Lord's Supper will be administered. Seats free.

THERMOMETRICAL TABLE.—The following is the state of the thermometer for the week ending September 20, as kept by E. L. O'Hara, apothecary and pharmaceutist, No 80 West Randolph, corner Canal street:

September	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday, " 28	49	60	75
Monday, " 29	60	68	73
Tuesday, " 30	62	66	67
October			
Wednesday, " 1	65	70	70
Thursday, " 2	63	70	65
Friday, " 3	60	70	68
Saturday, " 4	55	65	69

GO TO THE VERY BEST.—Go to Sloan's Commercial College and secure a sound, *practical* education. This College is the oldest, most extensive, and most popular in the West. 1wcti4

GO TO THE BEST.—Go to BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough business education.

☞ Those of our readers requiring medical aid, such as Dr. James renders are advised to apply to him immediately. Dr. James has been practicing in New Orleans in a specialty for the last fifteen years. He comes here strongly recommended by the medical fraternity and the almost entire press of the Southern States. It is said by those having had occasion to require his services that he has no superior in the United States. Those afflicted should remember there is danger in delay. Dr. James' office is 80 Randolph street, where he can be found daily from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m., except Sundays, when he can be found in the forenoon.

The following editorial is from the New Orleans *Bee* of January 7, 1862:

"MEDICAL.—Dr. James, of Customhouse street, is the most successful and skilful practitioner in this city in the treatment of the skin, blood, and genital debility. We advise those afflicted to apply to him immediately, and be relieved of those diseases that so fearfully rack the mind and body."—*New Orleans Bee, January 7, 1862.*

Remember Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital in Customhouse street, New Orleans. His office is 80 Randolph street. Treats organic weakness and disease of the skin and blood.

☞ Dehm's Wedding and Call Cards. Call or address him at Bryant & Stratton's College. oct-2

☞ Cook & McLain, remain Dyers and Scourers, 66 Dearborn and 126 S. Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemens' clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." sept13-120t-6y

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1862.

The Money market continues easy in all departments, and business generally is moving along sedately but satisfactorily. Operators and merchants find no difficulty in getting all their legitimate business paper discounted at 7@8 per cent; the former, the lowest figure, and very decidedly towards the upper figure.

The range for New York exchanges is par@¼ discount buying; and par@¼ premium in the selling rate. The demand is active; but the market is abundantly supplied.

Gold was steady at 102¾@¾ as the buying price—at being the usual rate.

Old Demand Notes were bought at 99¾@99¾ as the range, the lower being the more common figure.

Silver was bought at 98 per cent. premium.

New York Stock and Money Market,

by Telegraph.)

New York, Oct. 4, 1862.

First Board—Stocks—Very active and higher.

Chi. & Rock Island	93¾	Mich. Southern	44¾
C. R. & Quincy	100	Do guaranteed	80¾
Phila. Ft. W. & C.	81¾	Illinois Central scrip	61¾
do 1st bonds	104	Illinois Central bonds	103¾
do 2d bonds	82¾	Mil. & P. du Chien	97¾
do 3d bonds	70½	C. & P. du C. 1st	100

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. Dem'd Notes	119¾
do 1 yr certificates	99¾
Treas. 7-3-10 small	103¾

U. S. 6s '81 coup	99¾
do 5s '74 coup	93¾
do compound '81	101¾
do registered	99¾

Second Board—Stocks lower and closing steady.

Chi. & R. I.	92	Erie	56¾
C. R. & Quincy	101	Erie preferred	81¾
Ft. W. & C.	81¾	New York Central	101
Galena & Chicago	94¾	Fonda Mail	102
Cleve. & Pitts	59	Cumberland Coal	25¾
Ill. Central scrip	61¾	U. S. & P. du C. 1st	100
Mich. South. pref.	79¾	Ft. Ft. W. & C. 1st	69¾
Mich. Central	70	C. & P. Ill. 1st	67½
Mich. Central	58	Missouri 6s	56
Reading	77¾	Missouri 6s loan	
Hudson	57¾	to R. & S. C. R. R.	69
Harlem pref.	40¾	Tennessee 6s	57¾
Hudson	57¾		

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

U. S. 6s '61 coup	99¾
U. S. 6s '81 coup	104¾
U. S. 7-3-10	104¾
U. S. 7-3-10	103¾

MONEY MARKET.—Moderately active at 4@5 per cent on call, 4¾@6 per cent. for strictly prime paper.

Sterling exchange closed steady at 180@183¾ for banker's bills.

American gold opened at 22¾ and closed at 23¾@23.

California gold here nominally unchanged.

Total exports of specie to-day, $969,366 20.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 4, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.	Rye. bush.	Brl'y. bush.
Lake	6155	1950	69000	8320	591	1663
Canal	848	8295	7136	14945	391	1663
G & C R R	1811	6950	5600	2000	7.0	800
R I R R	1600	1450	2000	6000		800
C B & Q R R	800	11900	1950	7216	2225	
N W R R	721	10120	1092	4146		400
A & S R R	468	94	9400			
Total	12399	39720	194194	46007	3246	3613

	Flour. bbls.	High-est. bush.	Tot. bush.	Low. Beef bbls.	Grass Seed. bush.	Live Hogs No.
Canal						
G & C R R		940		98		940
R I R R		602		85		602
C B & Q R R		4070	1900	1000		1000
C B & Q R R	21275	1202	6750	54	11500	1954
N W R R		1200		200	2000	1200
A & S R R	262	711	80200	100	16000	711
Total	21550	4533	89770	537	29217	4333

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.	Rye. bush.	Bar. bush.
To Buffalo		1000	157666			
To Ft. Sarnia	3561					
To Ogdensb'h	3000		9750			
To Kingston			5400			
To Collingw'd	4848					
To Goderich		750		195		
To Oaker ports						
Total	9709	750	169816	195		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—OCT. 4.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, m	760,000	Flour, bbls	8,000
Shingles, No	350,000	Wheat, bu	20,675
Lath, pcs	20,000	Corn, bu	134,326
Wood, cds	200	Oats, bu	2,000
Salt, bbls	3,500	Seed, bags	200
Coal, tons	9,145	Lard, pkgs	1,000
		Butter, kegs	240

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—OCT. 3.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, bbls	8,156	Shingles, No	315,000
Wheat, bu	1,850	Lumber, ft	9,764
Corn, bu	68,900	Lath, pcs	30,000
Oats, bu	14,000	Posts, No	750
Grass Seeds, lbs	17,325		

The receipts of produce to-day embraced 13 67/8 cars flour, 2 wheat, 24,194 bu corn, 49,007 bu oats, 3,366 bu rye, 2,613 bu barley.

The receipts of wheat on the corresponding date in 1861 were 153,169 bushels.

There was a fair shipping and speculative demand for wheat, and the market was steady, with sales of No. 2 Red at 93½@94c; Rejected Red, 88¾@89c; No. 1 Spring, 90@90½c; No. 2 Spring, 84¾@88c; Rejected Spring, 79½@74c—the market closing steady.

The decline in freights caused a more active demand for Corn, and the market advanced ¾@4c with liberal sales at 86¾c for White River afloat; 83¾c for High Mixed afloat; 2 @83½c for Canal and River Mixed afloat; 80¾@81¾c for Mixed Corn in store; and 96¾c for Rejected Corn in store—the market closing firm.

Oats were in better request and ¼@¾c higher, with sales at 33½@34c for No. 1 in store. Rye advanced to with sales of No. 1 at 48c. Timothy Seed was firm—with more liberal sales at $1.45@1.50. Highwines were steady and active at 20c.

There was a good demand for spring extra flour, and the market advanced 5@10c ₱ brl—with heavy sales at $4.60@4.85. Winter wheat brands were firm at $5.10@5.60.

Mess Pork was in better request, and we quote the market firm at $9 25@9 75—the latter for city brands. Lard is scarce and firm.

Freights were dull and 1c lower—with light engagements at 9c for corn, 10c for wheat, and 8c for oats to Buffalo.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Dull and 1c lower. The engagements were; To Buffalo: Bark John Sweenie, wheat, at 10c; schr Geo. Davis, corn, at 9c; schrs International and Rowena, oats, at 8c.

FLOUR—Received, 13,639 brls; shipped 9,709 brls. Market active and firm at an advance of 5@10c on spring extras. Winter extras without quotable change. Sales 100 brls "Staunton" choice white winter at $5.50; 100 brls "Exchange" (St. Louis) choice white winter at $5.50: 100 brls S. & F. Wise choice white winter at $5.50; 600 brls "Hall's Challenge" choice white winter at $5 40; 200 brls "Mayflower" white winter at $5 25; 100 brls "S. & F. Wise" XXX do at $5.35@5.40; 99 brls "Washington" do at $5.30; 200 brls "Eclipse" do at $5.20; 200 brls "Exchange" (St. Charles) do at $5.25; 100 brls (brand not given) do at $5.25; 100 brls (brand not given) do at $5.20; 50 brls "Rigid" do at $5.15@; 100 brls (brand not named) do at $5.15; 200 brls "Union County" do at $5.10; 50 brls "Wisconsin" do at $5.00; 100 brls "Belle Street" do on p. t.; 1,500 brls "National" do on p. t.; 100 brls "Gilbert's XX" and 100 brls "Rowanses" choice spring extra at $4.85; 100 brls "Keepsake" choice spring extra at $4.80; 100 brls "Keystone" choice spring extra at $4.75; 100 brls "Wisconsin" choice spring extra at $4.70; 100 brls "Oreseo" do at $4.70; 100 brls "Beloit" do at $4.70; 400 brls "Ford's Mills" do at $4.70; 83 brls "Warren" good spring extra at $4.65; 100 brls "Cedar Rapids" do at $4.65@; 100 brls "Atlantic" do at $4.60; 800 brls "Pickwick" at $4.60; 100 brls "Warner" do at $4.60; 100 brls (brand not given) do at $4.60; 100 brls "Brown's Mills" do on p. t.; 100 brls "Patriotic" spring extra at $4.45; 100 brls "Jerome & Rose" do at $4.45; 100 brls "City Mills" choice winter super at $4.60; 100 brls "Barney & Brown's" winter super at $4.35; 65 brls "Belfast" winter super at $4 10; 160 brls "Osego" choice spring super at $3.80; 70 brls "Atlantic" spring super at $3.35; 80 brls Henry County" spring super at $3 90; 105 brls "Henry County" seedy on p. t.; 130 brls condemned at $3.60—all delivered.

WHEAT—Received, 53,730 bu; shipped, 750 bu. Market firm. Sales were: Winter—14,000 bu No. 2 red in store at 94c; 30,000 bu do at 93¾c; 5,000 bu rejected red in store at 88c; 4,000 bu do 83¾c. Spring—8,000 bu No. 1 spring in store at 90c; 9,500 bu do (in Mann & Scott's) at 90¾c; 18,000 bu No. 2 spring in store at 88c; 5,000 bu do at 83½c; 3,000 bu rejected spring in store at 79½c; 10,000 bu do at 72c; 6,400 bu do at 73½c; 3,500 bu do at 74c.

CORN—Received, 134,174 bu; shipped, 163,698 bu. Market ¾@3¼c higher. Sales were:—4,000 bu River White afloat at 88½c; 18,000 bu River High mixed afloat at 86½c; 7,500 bu River Mixed afloat at 82½c; 3 000 bu Canal Mixed afloat at 81¾c; 5,000 do at 81c; 15,000 Mixed Corn in store at 80½c; 70,000 bu do at 81c; 27,000 bu do at 81¼c; 18,000 bu do at 81½c; 15,000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 96¾c; 400 bu Yellow Corn in store at 88c.

OATS—Received, 46,007 bu; shipped, 195 bu. Market ¼@3¼c better. Sales: 15,000 bu No 1 in store at 34c; 3,000 bu do at 33¾c; 13,000 bu do at 33½c; 500 bu Rejected in store at 32c.

RYE—Received, 3,246 bu; shipped, none. Market 1c higher. Sales:—11,000 bu No 1 in store at 49c; 1,900 bu do at 48¾c.

BARLEY—Received, 3,613 bu. Market steady. Sales:—25 bags choice at 90c on track; 1,900 bu medium at 75c on track; 100 bags medium at 65c.

HIGHWINES—Market firm. Sales:—400 brls at 20c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 41@45c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Market firm. Sales:—291 bags good to prime at $1.50; 25 bags medium at $1.40.

FLAX SEED—7 bags inferior at $1.35. Good to prime in demand at $1.40@1.55.

SALT—Firm. Sales:—300 brls Fine at $2.50; 200 sks G. A. at $2 25 per sack.

BEANS—Dull. Sales:—40 bushels good at $1.00; 6 bags medium at $1.25.

MESS PORK—In good demand and firm. Sales: 200 brls country Mess at $9 50; 948 brls do at $9.25; 50 brls do at $9.00. City Mess in demand at $9.75.

LARD—In good demand and scarce at 8@8½c.

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels firm at $1.70@1.75. Lard Tierces, $3.00.

TALLOW—50 brls good country at 5¼c.

MOVEMENTS OF CHICAGO VESSELS.

VESSELS ARRIVED AT BUFFALO FROM CHICAGO—Oct. 3—Prop. Pittsburgh; schr. Eliza Logan, Comfort, Perry, Hannah.

VESSELS CLEARED FROM BUFFALO FOR CHICAGO Oct. 3—Prop Empire State, Adriatic, Mohawk, Manhota.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending—Oct. 4, 1862.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Hogs during the past week ending to-day, are as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Receipts:		
Week ending Oct. 4	1,198	28,661
RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO NEW YORK.		
	Cattle.	Hogs.
Rich. Cent. & Rich. South. large cars	$70	$ 50
Rich. Cent. & Rich. South. small cars	60	40
Michigan Cent., small cars	60	40
Michigan Cent., large cars	70	50
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	70	50
Cars 20 feet	60	40
Ill. Cent., small cars	60	40
Fort Wayne cars, 24 feet	70	50

Phila. Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 24 feet...$70 per car.
Mich. South., large cars.....70 " "
do do cars of 20 feet.....60 " "

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Buffalo, $10 per 100 lbs less than to Dunkirk, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The receipts of beef cattle for the week ending to-day amount to 8,198 head against 9,119 the week previous, showing an increase of 1,079. In the market during the past week, there have been several features differing entirely from those of the week previous. The quality of the stock has been of a different order—but few weak scalawags were the rule; this week they are the exception. Owing to the near approach of the packing season the drovers have been bringing into market, a quality of stock suitable for that purpose, which specula tors here have been buying freely and are taking out on the prairie to grass, and strange as it may seem, some are sending their cattle back into the interior of the State for this purpose. The scarcity of cattle in the Michigan Southern, and in much felt by Eastern operators who come here with the anticipation of purchasing prime stock, and not being able to do so, complain no little. The shipments of cattle to the East during the past week have been light, not amounting to more than one fifth of the receipts. We report no change in our quotations since last week.

TO-DAY. The receipts were liberal, amounting to 1,580 head, of which 630 were received at Sherman's, 126 at the Michigan Southern, 840 at the Pittsburgh and 450 at Loomis' "Cottage Grove Yards." The receipts were generally of a better quality than those of yesterday. Hume had 110 head good shipping Iowa steers which he will ship East on his own account. Geo. Jones had 130 head choice State steers from Saugamon county for which he refused $93.00 per head. We notice that Mr. John L. Hancock of the firm of Cragin & Co., packers, was in the market to-day buying largely. The market ruled firm and active and the yards were almost entirely cleaned out of every "hoof."

We quote closing prices as follows:

Extra shipping beeves	none.
Good to choice shipping	$3 25@3 75
Medium	2 75@3.10
Stockers	$10.00@13.00 ₱ head

Sales for the three market days as follows:

AT SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Adams sold Roddis 324 head, averaging 1,129 lbs, at $3.50.

Allen sold Hughes 29 head, averaging 1,046 lbs, at $3 75.

Carver sold Hughes 16 head, averaging 1,194 lbs, at $4.00.

Brooks sold Crosby 34 head, averaging 1,020 lbs, at $3.74.

Salisbury sold Hughes 14 head, averaging 1,332 lbs, at $3 65.

Cook sold Hughes 30 head, averaging 1,384 lbs, at $3.75.

Harold sold Hancock 15 head, averaging 1,083 lbs, at $3.50.

Green sold Hancock 17 head, averaging 1,080 lbs, at $3.50.

Tomlinson sold White 16 head, averaging 1,175 lbs, at $3.75.

Bolster sold Hancock 27 head, averaging 1,039 lbs, at $3 50

Parker sold Hancock 35 head, averaging 1,119 lbs, at $3 50.

St. John sold Gregory 20 head, averaging 979 lbs, at $3.15.

AT MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Cleveland sold Talbott 7 head, averaging 1,031 lbs, at $3.65.

Luman sold Hyman 6 head, averaging 1,032 lbs, at $3 25.

Leadem sold Hyman 31 head, averaging 1,150 lbs, at $3.85.

Allen & Co. sold Hyman 29 head, averaging 702 lbs, at $3.10.

Same sold Richmond 45 head, averaging 1,130 lbs, at $3 50.

Richmond sold Lloyd 19 head, averaging 806 lbs, at $3.75.

Knight sold Richmond 12 head, averaging 1430 lbs, at $3.75.

Lamson sold Shall 38 head, averaging 1071 lbs, at $3 65.

Lamson sold Lloyd 19 head, averaging 947 lbs, at $3.50.

Carter sold Vaughan 79 head, averaging 1,101 lbs, at $3.50.

Hyman sold Campbell 32 head, averaging 1,095 lbs, at $ 3.60.

Vaughan sold Campbell 50 head, averaging 1,162 lbs, at $3 55@.

AT THE PITTSBURGH YARDS.

Marks sold Dawson 85 head, averaging 1,088 lbs, at $3.65.

Marks sold Farnsworth 37 head, averaging 1,160 lbs, at $3 65.

Vail sold Bondorf 17 head, averaging 1,015 lbs, at $3.60.

Ramsey sold Hyman 16 head, averaging 1,049 lbs, at $3.45.

Bond sold Hyman 41 head, averaging 1,010 lbs, at $3.25.

Adams sold Leopold 38 head, averaging 1,304 lbs, at $3.65.

Leopold sold Enright 45 head, averaging 1,137 lbs, at $3 40.

Adams sold Freeman 14 head, averaging 1,144 lbs, at $3 60.

Hall sold Seabton 14 head, averaging 985 lbs, at $3.00.

Sparr sold Farnsworth 15 head, averaging 1,363 lbs, at $3.65.

Hancock sold Huff 15 head, averaging 1,316 lbs, at $3.50.

AT LOOMIS' COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

Edgington sold Rankin and Hughes 39 head, averaging 1,128 lbs, at $3.80.

Young & Co. sold Hancock 97 head, averaging 1,113 lbs